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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1874. NO. 255.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

THE EXCITING DISCUSSION POSTPONED TILL TO-DAY.

VERSAILLES, July 7.—The Assembly has postponed until to-morrow the discussion on the interpellation in relation to the suspension of *L'Union*.

PASSAGE OF MUNICIPAL ELECTORAL BILL —ROCHEFOUCAULD'S PROPOSITION REJECTED—MOVEMENT TO BREAK THE COALITION BETWEEN THE LEFT AND LEGITIMISTS.

PARIS, July 7.—The Assembly to-day passed the Municipal Election bill. The Committee of Parliamentary Initiative has rejected M. De La Rochefoucauld's monarchical proposition. M. Brun's interpellation was postponed until to-morrow in furtherance of a plan to break up the coalition of the Left with the Legitimists. It was hoped that the report of the committee on La Rochefoucauld's proposition might be coupled with the interpellation to-morrow, as upon the former subject the two parties are wide apart. The Assembly, however, by a majority of 100 to-day, refused to hear anything of La Rochefoucauld's proposition. The position of the Ministry becomes critical. The moderate and Extreme Left, with 120 Legitimists, are now united against it. It is understood that M. Raoul Duval, a Monarchist, intends to move to-morrow that the National Assembly be dissolved.

ROUHER'S CASE.

The judge who investigated the proceedings of the Central Bonapartist Committee is reported to have applied to the Assembly for authority to prosecute M. Rouher.

England.

THE LONDON STANDARD REVIEWS THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

LONDON, July 8.—The morning *Standard*, reviewing the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, says that if adopted it will establish a separate North American Zollverein in regard to all essential articles of trade between the States and the Dominion, excluding England from Canadian markets like a foreign and less favored nation. The Canadian frontier will be virtually obliterated, and the absorption of British North American provinces by the United States become only a question of time.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Steamships Percire, Frankfort and Italia, from New York, arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—The steamships Mosel and Gaelic, from New York, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—Steamship Abbottsford, from Philadelphia, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 7, 5 P. M.—Rate for money at Stock Exchange on government securities 2¼ per cent. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today £47,000. Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for account, 92⅝@92¾; 5-20's, 1865, issue of 1867, 106½@106⅝; new 5's, 104⅝; New York Central 92; Erie 23½@23; do preferred 47. Tallow 40s 3d.

PARIS, July 7.—Rentes 60 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 8⅝d; Orleans 8⅝d; sales 10,000 bales; American 9,000; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. California white wheat 10s 2d@10s 4d; red Western 10s 3d@10s 10d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 9,200 quarters, American 3,000 bushels. Flour 27s. Corn 34s@34s 3d. Lard 58s 9d. Bacon—short clear middles 46s 9d.

STEUBENVILLE.

The Personal Liberty Club Case---The Jury Unable to Agree.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 7, 1874.

In the case of the city versus the Personal Liberty Club, the latter charged with violating the city prohibition ordinance, the jury retired at nine o'clock last night and returned at four o'clock this morning, being unable to agree. Seven stood out for conviction and five for acquittal. The greatest interest is taken in the case, and it is the chief topic of conversation. The organization in question has a membership of nearly three hundred reputable citizens of the city, possessing a large capital, and they are determined to resist what they regard as an invasion of their rights. The conflict promises to be protracted and interesting.

MASSILLON, O,

Damages Under the Adair Law---Mother Stewart in the Field.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., July 7, 1874.

The case of Mrs. R. A. Rahney against N. Sibila, all residing in this city, was concluded to-day, the jury giving the plaintiff a verdict under the Adair law for two thousand five hundred dollars. The case was five days on trial and occasioned much interest. The defendant is one of the oldest saloon keepers in the city and is good for half a dozen such verdicts.

Mother Stewart is addressing a large street meeting.

The mercuary to-day stood at 98 degrees in the shade.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

An Ohio Criminal Apprehended in Canada.

HAMILTON, ONT., July 7.—Henry Lewis was brought before Judge Ambrose for extradition on a charge of attempted murder by running a train off the track on the Little Miama Railway, in Ohio. After an examination of witnesses, the Judge decided that a sufficient case had been made. The papers were sent to the Governor General for approval.

Suicide at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 7.—Henry Miller, a young man twenty-eight years of age, formerly book-keeper for B. F. Packer, of this city, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the left breast. He attempted to shoot himself through the heart, but failed and lived about three hours. No cause is assigned for the act.

Indianapolis Trotting Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—The first meeting of the Indianapolis Trotting Association commenced to-day. Three races were programmed, but as Rose Cloud and Nettie had trotted at Columbus yesterday, the 2:20 race was announced from the stand as off. In the 2:35 race, Granville won on three straight heats easily.

SUMMARY.

Trotting; $600 to the first; $350 to the second; $250 to the third; mile heats; three in five, to harness.

Granville—1, 1, 1. Mattie Lyle—3, 2, 2. McHenry—2, 6, 4. Jim Fisk—5, 3, 5. Lady Morris—7, 4, 6. St. Vincent—8, 5, 7. Billy Lamberson—4, 7, dis. Major—6, dis. Time—2:37, 2:32½, 2:33¼.

The race for 2:50 horses was won by Moss Rose in three straight heats. Between her and Lottie the contest was closed and exciting, no other horses ever getting near the winner.

SUMMARY.

Purse $1,000 for horses who have never beaten 2:50; $500 to first; $300 to second; $200 to third; mile heats; three in five, to harness.

Moss Rose—1, 1, 1. Lottie—2, 4, 2. White Rose—3, 2, 4. Kitty—4, 3, 5. Squire Talmage—5, 5, 3. Time 2:35½, 2:38½, 2:41.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Base Ball—At Philadelphia, Athletics 5, Atlantics 2. At Chicago, White Stockings 16, Franklins 6.

The Welland Canal is blocked at St. Catharines by a sunken schooner. Great delay and trouble will result before the obstruction can be removed.

Thomas F. Wilson, United States Consul at Matamoras, reports that the Legislature of Tamaulipas has reinstated Cortinas as Mayor of that city. Cortinas' friends are jubilant.

The funeral of Bishop James O'Gorman took place in Omaha yesterday morning. Dr. Foley, of Chicago, preached the sermon. The body was buried in front of the altar in the Cathedral.

Rt. Rev. Richard Vincent Whelan, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Wheeling, West Virginia, died at St. Agnes Hospital, in Baltimore, yesterday. His remains will be taken to Wheeling to-day.

Dr. J. R. Jennings, a prominent physician of Nashville, committed suicide at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, yesterday morning. His niece, a daughter of Governor Wise, of Virginia; was with him at the Pier.

A congress of book publishers and book sellers of the United States is to be held at Put-In-Bay, July 21, 22 and 23. Half-fare arrangements have been made with the leading railroads. The object of the congress is to regulate the price of books throughout America.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in his market. Every dealer should keep it.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 7, 1874.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER AND THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

A party of gentlemen will leave this city for Albany to-night, to lay before the Governor their reasons for desiring the removal of the Mayor and the convicted Police Commissioners. It is understood that the strong points made by counsel against the Mayor, are, that on three occasions he has refused to investigate charges against the Commissioners, when it was plainly his duty to do so. The Mayor seems impressed with the gravity of the occasion, and declares that he acted under legal advice. He denies that the Assistant Attorney General addressed a communication to District Attorney Phelps, calling his attention to the gravity of the charges against the Mayor and Police Commissioners, Gardner and Charlick, and asking him to lend his aid in procuring an indictment against them for the Grand Jury, and in pending cases to try all as speedily as possible. A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen is called for to-morrow, to consider the present condition of municipal affairs. The Police Commissioners, Duryea and Disbrecker, under the advice of their counsel, have consented to meet with the recently convicted and reappointed Commissioners, pending the decision of the Court on the question of the legality of their reappointment.

The charges against Charlick and Gardner will be laid before the Grand Jury on Thursday, in accordance with arrangements made with District Attorney Phelps. The charges against Mayor Havemeyer are in course of preparation, but action will depend upon the result of the conference with the Governor, which takes place this afternoon at his residence on Long Island.

RUMOR OF COMMISSIONERS' RESIGNATION.

It is rumored to-night that Commissioners Charlick and Gardner have resigned in order to prevent Mayor Havemeyer's embarrassment. George W. Matsell, Police Superintendent, is mentioned as one of the successors and John R. Voorhees as the other.

INCREASED FREIGHT RATES.

The freight agents who met to revise the rates of freight from the West by the Erie, New York Central, and Pennsylvania Central Railroads have resolved to increase the freights on live stock to about double the former rate. The basis of the increased rate was fixed at fifty-cents per one hundred pounds from Chicago to New York. It is the intention of the managers to increase and not to decrease the charges on all classes of freight.

FIRST CHILDREN'S PICNIC.

The first of the free picnics for the poor children took place yesterday, under the direction of Geo. T. Williams, who had their management in former years. Almost two thousand children were taken to the country for the day.

SUICIDE OF A CONFEDERATE GENERAL.

Gen. Wm. Unckles, of the Confederate army, and residing at Rutherford Park, New Jersey, for the past six years, committed suicide yesterday.

INTERVIEW WITH ALEXANDER OF RUSSIA.

A newspaper correspondent notes an interview he had at Ems with Count Borodinski, who is known at St. Petersburg as the Emperor of Russia, and which the correspondent says he obtained in harmony with diplomatic customs, which have been the study of the best part of his life. The Emperor's share in the conversation is given as follows: "I have heard nothing which could lead me to the belief that war is probable. I do not understand how it could happen at present. I am not aware of anything at this moment which could result in an European war. The mission of the Russian in Asia is one of civilization. We have no desire for conquest, and have repeatedly neglected and refused opportunities of annexing territory. Many reforms have recently been made in the Ottoman Empire, and more are projected. I see no reason to apprehend trouble in the East. Russia is in friendly relations with all countries. The object of the Brussels Congress is to mitigate the disasters of warfare. It has nothing to do with the probabilities of war."

To the remark of the correspondent, that it had been observed, with various comments, that His Majesty did not pay a visit to Paris on his way to England, the Emperor replied: "I had no reason to go to Paris. Paris was not in my line of route. I went to England to see my daughter." To the further remark of the correspondent that the people of the United States of America would be gratified if he were permitted to convey to them assurances of His Majesty's friendship and good will, the Emperor answered: "Certainly: I have always felt great esteem for the American people."

NEW JERSEY FATHER THROWS AWAY HIS CHILDREN.

Thomas Kemp, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, took his three children to the canal yesterday and pitched them in, jumping in himself afterward. The oldest child, a girl, was drowned, but the father and the other two children were rescued.

HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.

The affairs of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., on the petition of the executors of the estate of Edwin Hays, were placed in the hands of a receiver some days ago, and to-day the receiver, A. D. Juillard, was confirmed by the Court and has taken full possession.

THE ERIE RAILROAD—SUIT AGAINST JAY GOULD—DIRECTORY FOR THE COMING YEAR.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS.

The Erie Railway Company has filed its answer to the Angell suit, commenced a week since, and completely traverses and denies every allegation thereof. The Erie Company has also commenced a suit against Jay Gould, for the recovery of $1,293,000, which sum is made up in two separate accounts. The first covers money expended by him, and the proceeds therefrom, in his operations in stock of the United States Express Company, while President of the Erie Company. The second is a claim by the company for reimbursement for money expended to free from incumbrances certain property conveyed by Gould to Erie in the famous restitution transaction, in November, 1872. Under an agreement then entered into, Gould agreed to free these properties from the encumbrances to which they were subject, but has failed to do so, and the action is based on that stipulation.

The following is the Erie Railway directory ticket, to be voted for on the 14th inst., which will probably be elected: Messrs. Roberts, Stebbins, Smith, Johnston, Babcock, Duncan, Meyer, Ramsdall, Robinson, Barlow, Morgan, Bolitzer, Gray, Parker and Schuchardt. It is reported that Jewett will not become connected with the Erie road.

The delay in furnishing the public with the report of the English experts on the condition of Erie affairs, is unfavorably commented upon in Wall street.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Three hundred thousand dollars in national bank notes were received at the Redemption Division to-day.

CASUALTIES.

Steamer Exchange Loses a Deck Hand.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANZA, O., July 7, 1874.

A colored deck hand, name unknown, fell off the steamer Exchange this evening, as she was opposite the upper part of Ironton, and was drowned.

Girl Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 7, 1874.

Norah Madden, aged eighteen, was burned to death to-day, by her clothes catching fire while she was lighting a fire with a rag saturated with coal oil. The girl was so badly injured that her flesh dropped off in places.

Two Fatal Accidents in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—Peter Cahill fell from an ice wagon last night on Hanover street, and was instantly killed, the wheels of the wagon crushing his head.

A little child aged three years, daughter of Mrs. Ann Carroll, was run over and killed at Superior street crossing last night by a passenger train on the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad.

Another Death by the Syracuse Disaster.

SYRACUSE, July 7.—Carrie Ostrander died to-day, from injuries received June 25, by the fall of the Baptist Church, making the fourteenth victim.

FIRE RECORD.

Fort Wayne—5,000

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 7, 1874.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The planing mill and carpenter shop of Tobias Reitz was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. Lumber, tools and machinery were destroyed to the value of $5,000, all of which was uninsured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Grand Rapids—$12,000.

FORT WAYNE, July 7.—About six o'clock this evening, the Michigan Central Railroad depot and freight house, at Grand Rapids, Mich., were totally destroyed by fire, with the contents, among which were several valuable pianos. The loss is $12,000 or $15,000. It is supposed that the fire originated from sparks from a locomotive.

Rochester, Pa.—$60,000.

ROCHESTER, Pa., July 7.—The large works of the Rochester Tumbler Company, located at this place, were totally destroyed by fire this morning at an early hour. They were running full force, and had a great many orders in. The loss is estimated at $60,000, upon which the insurance is light. The cause of the fire is unknown. The company will probably rebuild at once.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

A Quaker Agent Sends Important News.

Two Thousand of the Cheyenne, Kiowa and Arrapahoe Indians on the War Path.

Messrs. Harmer and Meyers Looking After their Interests.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY CASE.

A New Evening Paper to Shortly Appear.

Depositing the National Bank Reserve.

Applications for Bank Charters and Surrender of Circulation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1874.

Candidates from the Third Pennsylvania Congressional District.

Messrs. A. C. Harmer and Leonard Myers, the rival Republican candidates in the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, have reached this city almost simultaneously. Mr. Robeson, the Secretary of the Navy, will be back to-morrow, and it is reported that the object of the visit of these gentlemen is to secure the navy yard influence in the election. Mr. Myers is sanguine of success.

Another Phase of the Safe Burglary Case.

Mr. Columbus Alexander, the leading memorialist concerned in the District investigation, and against whom the safe burglary conspiracy is understood to have been aimed, has employed Wm. A. Cook, late corporation attorney, to act as his counsel upon the trial of the burglar who was caught. Mr. Alexander is not suspected by any one of complicity in the affair, but his selection of Cook, who was especially obnoxious to the communalists, has given rise to a good deal of comment.

A New Evening Paper,

to be called *The Daily Evening Mail*, is announced to be issued here on the 15th of July, with Mr. C. W. Dennison as editor. The capital stock of the company is stated at $100,000. The paper is to be independent and advocate, among other things, "a judicious support of all the living issues," Messrs. Niblack, Fernando Wood and Charles A. Eldridge recommend the paper, but for all that its success is deemed somewhat problematical.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1874.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The postal changes for the past week in Pennsylvania were as follows: Postoffice established—Allen's Mills, Jefferson county, E. W. Clark; Negley, Allegheny county, John Musgrove; Packerton, Carbon county, M. N. Raudenbush. Office discontinued—Klingerstown, Schuylkill county. Postmasters appointed—W. S. Drake, Crow's Mills, Greene county; Michael Dieter, Barnhart Mills, Butler county; Wm. Flick, Glade, Somerset county; C. W. Gooding, Quincy, Franklin county; Albert Heil, Welford, Alleghany county.

FIVE PER CENT. NATIONAL BANK RESERVE.

Of the five per cent. national bank reserve required to be kept in the Treasury, over $6,000,000 has already been received, exclusive of to-day's receipts. The Treasurer estimates that to-morrow's receipts will increase the amount to nine million dollars, which is one-half of the total amount to be deposited under the new law.

BANK CHARTERS AND CIRCULATION.

Under the new currency law applications for bank charters and circulation reach $5,000,000. The amount of circulation surrendered under the law reaches nearly $2,000,000, and all in New York city. Applications for circulation come from parties who had previously made application.

GENERAL HILLHOUSE

has been reappointed Assistant Treasurer at New York.

RAIDS BY TREACHEROUS RED MEN.

The Commissioners of Indian Affairs received the following important telegram to-day, bringing news of a serious outbreak among the Indians in the Indian Territory:

OSAGE CITY, KS., July 7th.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner, Washington:

Just arrived from Cheyenne and Arrapahoe agencies, on the northern fork of the Canadian river. Hostile Cheyennes, Comanches and Kiowas made their appearance in the vicinity of the agency on the 2d inst., and on the same day killed and scalped William Watkins, thirty miles north of the agency. Five war parties seemed moving in the direction of the trail from the agency to Caldwell, Ks. I at once dispatched a courier to Fort Sill for troops to protect the agency, which has not yet arrily granted. On the morning of the 5th we mustered a small party of employees to escort me through to Caldwell. Hostile Indians had been seen at Kingtisher's ranche. Proceeding north we took all the men and stock to Lee and Reynold's ranche, on Turkey creek, and on the 2d inst. the Indians attacked this ranche but were repulsed, getting only some horses. Four miles north of Baker's ranche, we found four men, Pat. Hennessey, George Faud, Thos. Callaway, and one unknown, lying in the road, murdered. They had three wagons loaded with sugar and coffee, Agent Howorth, all of which was destroyed or taken away. All the men were scalped. Hennessey had been tied to his wagon and burned. The fire was still burning. We gave them a hasty burial, and proceeded to the next ranche. Here we found teamsters, stages, etc., concentrated. They reported a war party of ten hundred having passed north and east that morning. The ranchemen had kept them off. We took a woman and child from this place and gave the men all the ammunition we could spare. The next ranche we reached after dark. The Indians had gone into camp four miles east, on Skeleton creek. I advised all the ranchmen and freighters to at once abandon their places, which they did, and, by making good use of the night, we reached Caldwell yesterday. We found Laffin's ox train at Pond creek, twenty-five miles south of Caldwell, and I fear this train, loaded with subsistence for the three agencies, will be captured, as we saw hostile Indians in that vicinity, and the party had only three guns. My chief clerk is in command of the party. Thence now but two ranches occupied on this road, and we fear their fate before help can reach them.

I have no doubt the Indians will clean everything until repulsed. This is their proclamation. I have offered my own life in passing through their lines to save others, and new I ask and shall expect to receive two or three companies of cavalry, one to be stationed at Baker's ranche to protect the government interests on this road, and one at the agency. These should be transported as quickly as possible to Wichita by rail. No hostile Indians shall be quartered at the agency, and I must have troops to back it up. Let the hostile elements be struck, and with such power as shall make the work quick and effectual. I now go to Leavenworth, awaiting instructions and ready to go with General Pope.

(Signed) JOHN D. MILES,
Indian Agent.

Mr. Miles is a quaker and considered by the Interior Department to be a cool and thoroughly reliable agent. His request for troops has been endorsed and recommended for immediate attention by military authorities of the War Department. The hostile Indians referred to are estimated to number two thousand, comprising about one-fourth of the Cheyenne, Kiowa and Arrapahoe tribes. Commissioner Smith last year recommended that these tribes, who had then been raiding extensively in Texas, should be brought into thorough subjection and compelled to give up their raiding leaders. This was not done, and trouble now proceeds from the same turbulent portion of the tribes, three-fourths of whom are peaceably located at Fort Sill reservation, where Santana, Big Tree and other prominent chiefs still remain in compliance with their agreement.

CHIEF CLERK OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

James Gillfillan has declined the appointment of principal clerk in charge of the Appointment Bureau in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and accepted the position of chief clerk of the Treasury office.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSION—SWEEPING REFORMS—ABOLITION AND CONSOLIDATION OF OFFICES—RETRENCHMENT IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

Messrs. Dennison, Blow and Ketcham, the newly appointed Commissioners of the District of Columbia, having completed their preliminary examination of the affairs of the District, unanimously agreed upon a general system of retrenchment. This afternoon they promulgated a series of orders, which will immediately effect the following changes in the district offices of the governments. First, the accounts and duties of the Auditor of the Board of Public Works are transferred to the Auditor of the District; those of the Assessor of the Board of Public Works are transferred to the Superintendent of Assessments and to the Collector of the District, the Assessor of the Board of Public Works having heretofore performed the duties both of the assessment and collection of taxes for special improvements. The books and accounts of the Treasurer of the Board of Public Works are transferred to the Comptroller of the District, and all money and securities now in the treasury of the Board are directed to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, subject to the order of the Commissioners. The Surveyor of the District and the Inspector and Tapper of water mains are placed under the orders of the Engineer of the Commission.

Lieutenant Hoxie and all other officers and employees of the Board of Public Works are discharged. These numbers about one hundred and thirty, and include superintendents, assistant engineers, clerks, etc., some of whom, however, are appointed in the reorganization of the Engineer's Department. The offices of Register and Deputy Register of the District are abolished, their duties being devolved on the present Comptroller of the District. The offices and functions of public printer, three deputy collectors of taxes and deputy auditor are totally abolished. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer of the fire department and of public schools are also abolished, and their duties, so far as they relate to disbursements, are imposed on the comptroller of the District. The care and supervision of all public buildings occupied by the government of the District, are committed to the Engineer of the Commission. The hours of business for all District officers are ordered to be from nine to four o'clock. An increase of compensation will be allowed to those officers on whom additional duties are imposed by these orders. The office of Treasurer of the District of Columbia is also abolished, the Commissioners intending to make the United States Treasury the depository of all the funds coming into their possession. General William Ritner, of Philadelphia, is appointed Assistant District Attorney.

The Removal of Army Headquarters—An Official View of the Causes—Encroachments of War Upon the Jurisdiction of the General—Interesting Letters on the Subject First Made Public.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1874.

The removal of the Headquarters of the Army of the United States from Washington to St. Louis has given rise to considerable comment as to the propriety of the change and speculation as to the cause. The official letters below given for the first time made public, show that for many years a controversy has been kept up between the civil chief of the War Department and the military head of the army. This has invariably been inaugurated by the former who refused to concede to the command of the army, the powers and jurisdiction which rightfully belonged to him. It was the custom with other Secretaries of the War to discuss the question with the generals, but this courtesy does not seem to have been extended to the later officers as General Belknap has never answered General Sherman's letter given below, and, therefore neither whether Mr. Stanton replied to the letter of Gen. Grant.

If he is to be merely a figure, General Sherman wisely thinks that it is time for him to consult his personal comfort, and hence goes to St. Louis. The following letters will give a clear explanation of the question:

LETTER OF GENERAL SHERMAN TO SECRETARY BELKNAP.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1870. }

General W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

GENERAL—I most respectfully and urgently invite your attention when at leisure, to a matter of deep interest to future command-ing generals of the army, more than to myself, of the imperative necessity of fixing and clearly defining the limits of the powers and duties of the General of the Army, or of whomsoever may succeed to the place of Commander-in-Chief.

The case is well stated by General Grant, in his letter of January 28, 1866, to the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, hereto appended, and though I find no official answer recorded, I remember that General Grant told me that the Secretary of War had promptly assured him in conversation, that he fully approved of his views as expressed in that letter.

At that time the subject was much discussed, and some effort to restore methods the bill reviving the grade of General, which bill was approved July 25th, 1866, and provided that the General in Chief should be assigned by and under the direction and during the pleasure of the President to command the armies of the United States," and a few days after, viz: July 28th, 1866, was enacted the law which defined the Military Peace Establishment. The enacting clause reads: "That the Military Peace Establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, forty-five regiments of infantry, the Professors and corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the Army of the United States."

The act then recites in great detail all the parts of the army, making no distinction between the line and staff, but clearly makes each and every part an element of the whole.

Section 24 provides a board to revise the Army Regulations and report, and declares "that all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed."

Under the provisions of this law, my predecessor, General Grant, did not hesitate to command and make orders for all parts of the army by him in a brief and spirited speech, after which the report was adopted with very few dissenting votes. It favors an increase of currency. Twenty-one ballots were had with little variation from first to last. The twenty-first ballot resulted as follows: Finley 110, Burns 29, Stillwell 24, Berry 24, Cowen 17; Kenny 2. At five o'clock the convention adjourned until eight o'clock this evening.

GROCERS.

MR. STEPHENS DECLINES RENOMINATION.

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The New York *Tribune* says that the Democrats of New Hampshire and Connecticut do not seem to understand that they are the subjects of an experiment by the people—one that has been tried on a small scale repeatedly during the past fifteen years, but always with unsatisfactory results. It adds: The effect of the most trifling successes upon the Democratic party, instead of steadying them with the sense of re sponsibility, has been rather to set them crazy with the desire for spoils and intoxicate them with the plunder. There has been no exception to this rule.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 7, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	29.91	83	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.88	87	.....	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.90	85	S.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.80	85	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.78	83	S. W.	Fair.
LaCrosse	29.84	82	W.	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.78	84	.....	Clear.
Louisville	29.87	85	.....	Clear.
Memphis	29.93	87	.....	Clear.
Nashville	29.89	86	.....	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.86	86	E.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.97	84	S.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.86	90	W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	30.06	73	S. E.	Clearing.

POLITICAL.

State.

The miners of Hickory township, Mercer county, have nominated A. G. Spears as their candidate for Assembly.

Brown's Bellefonte *Republican* states that the people are forcing C. T. Alexander, Esq., to be a candidate for Congress.

The gentlemen thus far named by the Delaware county Republicans for Judge are John M. Broomall, Edward A. Price and Thomas J. Clayton. A Lewis Smith is also talked of, but it is not known that he will be a candidate.

The Democratic nomination for District Attorney in Montgomery county, is said to be between Jacob Gotwals, Esq., and J. Wright Apple, Esq., although there are several other candidates. For the Republican nomination the names of Joseph L. Allabaugh, Esq., and Charles T. Miller, Esq., are mentioned.

Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

BUCYRUS, O., July 7, 1874.

The Fourteenth District Democratic Congressional Convention convened here today and is largely attended. Not less than five hundred delegates are present and good feeling prevails. The platform was reported by Judge Earl, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and was supported by him in a brief and spirited speech, after which the report was adopted with very few dissenting votes. It favors an increase of currency. Twenty-one ballots were had with little variation from first to last. The twenty-first ballot resulted as follows: Finley 110, Burns 29, Stillwell 24, Berry 24, Cowen 17; Kenny 2. At five o'clock the convention adjourned until eight o'clock this evening.

Grocers.

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Patents and Copyrights.

The new law relating to patents, trademarks, and copyrights provides that no person shall maintain an action for the infringement of his copyright unless he shall give notice thereof by inserting in the several copies of every edition published, on the title page immediately following, if it be a book, or if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected or completed as a work of fine art, by inscribing on some visible portion thereof, or on the substance on which the same shall be mounted, the following words: "Entered according to the act of Congress in the year ——, by A. B. in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington," or, at his option, the word "copyright" together with the year the copyright was entered, and the name of the party by whom it was taken out; thus —"Copyright 18— by A. B.

For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright the Librarian shall receive from the persons to whom the service is rendered one dollar, and for every copy of an assignment one dollar, and fee to cover in either case a certificate of the record, under seal of the Librarian of Congress, and all fees so received shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. In the construction of this act the words "engraping" "cut" and "print" shall be applied only to pictorial illustrations of works connected with the fine arts, and no prints or labels designed to be used for any other articles of manufacture shall be entered under the copyright law, but may be registered in the Patent Office. The Commissioner of Patents is charged with the supervision and control of the entry or registry of such prints or labels, in conformity with the regulations provided by law as to copyright of prints, except there shall be paid for recording the title of any print or label not a trade-mark six dollars, which shall cover the expense of furnishing a copy of the record, under the seal of the Commissioner of Patents, to the party entering the same. This act is to take effect on and after the first day of August next.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

The latest specimen of Scotch metaphysics has been reported on the Sabbath question. One Sunday morning, a party of Paisley weavers, whose wives were "down the water" for the season, were anxious to get across from Gourock to Dunoon. Deeming it a profanation, however, to engage an oared boat for the purpose, they employed a friend to negotiate with the captain of the Rothsay steamer "to cast out a bit o' his tow and take them wi' him, as he was gaun that way at ony rate." "But what's the moral difference, pray," asked the negotiator, "between being rowed over with oars and towed by a steamer?" "Difference! There's a hantle difference between rowing by the power o' man, wha maum answer for what he does, and twa waterwheels ruling us; in ither words, gin ye wad hae us to be mair particular, a steam engine's no' a moral being, it's no' an accountable agent!"

The Stock of a New York Wholesale House at Auction.

The surprising amount of "dry goods" sold each day for some time past, at the auction rooms, No. 124 Wood street, by N. Whitting & Co., is working a telling effect upon the immense stock of the bankrupt auction, and at last it is that the large invoice of merchandise is beginning to diminish, for ere long the sale will be brought to a speedy close, and it is, therefore, that we embrace this opportunity of notifying our readers of such action, in order to give them a timely warning not to avoid the last chance they will have to obtain great bargains in woolens and cottons as also in every other fabrics used by wearers, which includes shawls, dress goods, hose for both gentlemen and ladies, parasols, umbrellas, &c. It is a matter of surprise to the large numbers who daily attend this auction how articles can be disposed of at such sacrificing prices, but then the fact that the stock must be sold within a short period of course accounts satisfactorily for it.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Spices, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

TEAS & COFFEES

FLOUR AND CHEESE

T. C. JENKINS

Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHEAPEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour.

Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.
Complete Line Groceries.
Cleveland and Louisville Lime.
Sugars, Syrups, Cheese,

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1874.

WHEN HORACE GREELEY left the *Tribune* the wine went out of the bottle: the sediment alone is all that now remains.

MASSACHUSETTS is sorely troubled over the problem whether the brazenly immodest public life of BUTLER is to be continued by the retention of his seat in Congress for another term, or an assumption of the Gubernatorial chair.

SOME of the more enthusiastic of the Bourbon papers are beginning to talk of "the giant Democratic party." Possibly it may be a giant, but if so it is without bones, and will not be found a very formidable antagonist of the Republican party when the real tug of battle comes.

AND now we discover that the arrow which, in the shape of a few observations concerning Southern journals, we recently shot at a venture, pierced clean between the joints of the harness of the Memphis *Avalanche*. Well, well. Many a bowman before us has aimed better than he knew.

THE withdrawal of THEODORE TILTON from the editorial conduct of the *Golden Age* has the appearance of a proof of earnestness, since the step was probably the result of a determination not to complicate the paper in his personal difficulties. The future of the whole affair is full of intense interest.

SOMEWHAT more than a month ago we noted the fact that an English company had been organized to develope the rice fields of South Carolina. The New York *Herald* has just made the same discovery for itself, by its own unaided exertions. That paper's astounding genius for "enterprise" is almost enough to stagger one.

"ACCEPTING the situation." The Democracy of some of the Southern Gulf States propose to conduct the ensuing political campaign from the avowed standpoint of making those States "the home of one race and the grave of the other." The chief merit of this platform consists in its brevity and simplicity. Even the despised colored people will be able to understand it thoroughly.

WILL the Chicago *Tribune*, the Springfield *Republican*, or some other journal of "reform" tendencies explain how it comes about that in almost every city in the country in which a "reform" ticket was lately elected, not only have the floodgates of vice and crime been opened, but the municipal government has been demoralized and its expenses enormously increased—as in New York, Chicago, and other cities, for example?

THE European-bound steamers are still crowded with pleasure-seeking travelers. It is not a little strange that that trite and stale quarter of the world should regularly every summer be inundated by our people, when at much less cost of time and money they can explore a vast expanse of *terra incognita* at our very doors, on which Nature in her grandest moods has been more lavish in riches and attractions than upon any other country on the planet.

IT NOW appears that the bill designed to relieve savings banks from tax upon their undistributed surplus earnings, which passed both houses of Congress, did not become a law. It was neither approved nor vetoed by the President. Congress, by adjournment, prevented its return by him under the provisions of the Constitution, and as it failed to become a law the banks therefore remain liable to the tax. There is a good deal of excited feeling among the managers of these institutions, in consequence.

THAT notorious Mississippi fire-eating rebel E. M. YERGER, who some years ago at Jackson in that State murdered COL. CRANE, a Union soldier, in cold blood, and who subsequently stated a bitter reactionary paper in Baltimore, was arrested in the latter city a few days ago, on the charge of embezzling some twenty thousand dollars worth of securities which he held as attorney for a friend. He is held in ten thousand dollars to answer, and will probably, should he get his deserts, grace the inside of a penitentiary before he is much older.

IT PAYS to be punctual as well as honest. According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, the promptitude with which the July interest on the bonded debt of the District of Columbia was met, put the price of the four million loan held in Germany back from seventy-seven, to which it had dropped on the Frankfort Bourse, under the influence of the recent investigation, to par in gold. A marked appreciation—amounting to from ten to fifteen per cent.—has also taken place in District securities of all classes, since the late legislation in regard to its financial affairs was had.

THE New York *World* has exceedingly original as well as exalted views of the objects, duties and responsibilities of journalism: holding, apparently, that no restraint whatever ought to be laid upon the publication of falsehood more than truth, making, in other words, every publishing company a chartered criminality, and every journalist a legally licensed liar. This would probably suit the purposes of the *World*, and we are quite sure that it would those of its familiar, the devil. But how about the interests of morality, justice and truth? Are these, in the opinion of that journal, obsolete?

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from London, expresses his surprise at finding that the Philadelphia "American Steamship Company" is not better known in England. He states that many people of intelligence have never so much as heard of its existence. This fact is of course principally due to the want of advertising. The various New York lines are advertised in all the papers in London and other cities, but notices of the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia can only be found in a few, and those not the most prominent journals. If the line is to secure travel and profitable freight in Europe, the public must be made aware of the fact that it possesses advantages equal, if not superior, to the steamers sailing to New York. The managers of the line should rectify this damaging mistake without delay.

EASTERN Pennsylvania papers state that the anthracite coal trade was exceedingly dull last week, and that there is no present prospect of any immediate improvement. All shipments of coal from the Schuylkill region were suspended on the second inst., and will continue, it is said, for a period of two weeks at least, to make some improvements. In the other regions they will only work about half time in July and probably a portion of August, unless the stock on hand at the shipping points should be cleaned out in the meantime. The total coal supply from all the regions this year, up to last Saturday, was 10,194,291 tons, against 10,336,743 tons for the corresponding period last year, making a decrease this year of 142,452 tons. The decreare of anthracite is 238,460 tons, which shows an increase of 39,018 tons of bituminous.

SUCH things as these are not exactly calculated to create confidence in the protestations of the people of Virginia of their veneration for the Constitution and flag of our common country. A correspondent of the Washington *Republican*, for whom that paper vouches, states that on the 2d of this month, on the line of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, between Vickers and Central stations, was seen floating a large regulation-sized Confederate flag, from a pole about fifty feet high. He also affirms that a flag of the same character is regularly hoisted upon the boat of one of the members of the Lynchburg boat club, an organization whose members are composed of leading citizens of the place. Does Governor KEMPER, who is so sensitive about the "honor" of Virginia, happen to recollect what the emblem of this nation is?

IT WAS high time that the monstrous assumption of the Mormons, that their "church" is an authority above the law, were overthrown. A "Gentile" correspondent of a Massachusetts paper, writing from Salt Lake City, where he has resided many years, gives statistics to show that the people of Utah are the poorest, per capita, of any in the United States by far, and that but for the murderous hostility of the Mormons to people not of their faith, Utah would have been twice as populous, and twenty times as wealthy and prosperous as it is, to-day. The writer proves that at least twenty-five per cent. of its taxable value has been added to it within two years by the influx of Gentiles, the opening of mines, and the consequent stimulation of all kinds of industry. The Mormons first settled Utah, it is true, but it seems beyond question that Mormon policy has retarded the progress of the Territory infinitely in a purely material as well as a moral sense, and the passage of the POLAND Anti-Polygamy bill by Congress is a matter for general congratulation.

UNJUST FAULTFINDING.

Another unexceptionable witness has come forward to corroborate the newspapers' account of the execution of the Italian, LUIGNANI at Morristown some months ago, the account from which Mr. PARTON derived his most telling illustration of the falsehood of the press. Unquestionably the execution was bungled by the sheriff even more outrageously than appeared in the narrative of the reporters, and by exposing the indecency and horrors of the exhibition the reporters rendered the public a positive service. Enough, we suppose, has been said about the fine consistency of Mr. PARTON'S appearance in the role of censor of reporters' manners. The GRACCHI complaining of sedition, CATILINE denouncing conspiracy or VERRES bewailing the prevalence of theft would have been quite as edifying a spectacle as JAMES PARTON writing a homily on the lies of the press. It is safe to say that from his own last published volume, the Life of JEFFERSON, it would be easy to collect a larger number of statements which offend against the truth than could be collected from any dozen respectable American newspapers in a year, excluding mere blunders such as often result from the difficult circumstances under which reporters gather their incidents. Mr. PARTON is a sensational writer who feels bound to hold the attention of his readers and, if possible, afford them agreeable excitement at whatever sacrifice of accuracy may be consistent with some measure of respect. To him dulness is the unpardonable literary sin, and if he finds his facts incompatible with vivacity of treatment, he thinks with the Frenchman, "so much the worse for the facts." His partizanship and delight in dogmatism are about as unfavorable to veracity as is his love of vivacity. Probably in his moments of intellectual repose Mr. PARTON himself would be astonished if he could be induced to read a brief collection of the groundless assertions and assumptions which might be gathered from almost any one of his writings.

Doubtless, the truth is that reporters attached to respectable newspapers desire and aim at nothing so much as to state with at least substantial accuracy whatever facts they record. While they write for the general public they also write for eye-witnesses and others who either possess or can easily acquire perfect knowledge of the incidents or facts which they report, and as men of sense and observation they know—perfectly well that no other qualities of their statements can compensate the want of accuracy. In many cases and especially in those cases which become the subjects of complaint, they make their reports in the certainty of giving offense, their strength and confidence consisting in the endeavor to be exact. And even when there is no offense in prospect, it is absurd to suppose that men whose profession is that of gathering and repeating the news of the day do not take at least as much satisfaction as other intelligent persons in the accuracy of their information. The fact is, they take more satisfaction than others, for the simple reason that correctness is with them a matter of professional pride, an element in their esprit de corps.

But why then the charge of falsehood in its various degrees so often laid against the press even by people more cautious in in the use of language and more careful in the allegation of facts than Mr. PARTON? The right answer most likely is that the press, the city paper in particular, is usually what it is expected to be, what COWPER called it, "a map of busy life." As such it reflects the uncertainties as well as the certainties, the rumors as well as the established facts of the day. Possibly, it might be more for the interest of society if greater selection were practiced in the respect referred to, but if we mistake not, such is not the prevalent opinion. Papers of the better class do, for the most part, exclude from their columns such rumors as are with good reason believed to be merely idle gossip, but no paper, which aspires to success as a newspaper worthy of the name, can afford to ignore in all cases half developed incidents or other affairs. A necessary feature of its character as a reflection of busy life is its recognition of reports concerning matters only partially transpired, its mention of rumors of coming changes. From the very nature of such topics, facts which are no facts must be sometimes recorded, mere airy nothings must occasionally be mentioned and referred to as matters of great pith and moment, and anticipations suggested which, important if well founded, may have originated in some idler's fancy or in the wish of a scheming speculator. Respectable citizens when thus deceived or even when not deceived, thanks to their own sense, are indignant at the lies of the newspapers. They forget, however, that all these topics form a part of the history of the passing day, and that while some of the reports, rumors, anticipations, etc., are falsified, many of them are verified. They also forget that such statements or intimations as excite their disgust in the newspapers, are complacently listened to and repeated in conversation, a fact which completely justifies the notice taken of them by the daily chronicler.

We do not know whether any one has ever pointed out the good educational influence exerted by this comprehensive feature of the daily newspaper, but upon a little reflection it may not seem contemptible. It appeals directly to the curiosity of the reader and thus arouses the mind into action, overcoming the mental sluggishness which is so common. Then it appeals directly to the judgment, giving it every day abundant materials whereon to exercise its powers in deciding upon the probability or improbability of various statements concerning a great variety of subjects, and in deciding upon internal or other evidence which of conflicting statements is most likely to be true. That the moral sense is often exercised and cultivated through the same familiar instrumentality need not be shown, a view of the subject which many or may not have occurred to Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD, and other captious critics of American institutions, who undervalue the newspaper as a means of education.

THE great international Methodist camp meeting at Round Lake, which has of late engrossed so much attention on the part of that important religious denomination, will commence to-day. Following, as it does, quite closely on the General Conference of the Methodist Church, South, it is expected to advance still farther the fraternal feelings between Northern and Southern Methodists that were there so remarkably manifested. Early last fall invitations were sent out to the representative men of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Church, South, Methodist Protestant Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, Wesleyan Methodist Church, Canada; Methodist Church, Canada; Congregational Methodist Church, African Methodist Church, African Methodist Zion Church, Colored Methodist Church in America, all of whom have responded favorably. These representatives are expected to talk or preach about fraternization or organic union, but their fellowshipping together for a fortnight or longer will probably do more towards this desired end than many sermons and exhortations. The assembling being voluntary, the parties present will have no official authority, and cannot commit the churches to which they belong. The meeting will be the largest ever held in this country.

THE origin of slang phrases may frequently be traced to most innocent and unexpected origins. A correspondent gives, in the last number of Notes and Queries, the following explanation of the phrase "Cut his stick." "I have heard the phrase explained as follows by a venerable old lady, a pre-revolution Virginian: When a negro ran away, he was supposed in every case to cut a great stick to help him along. I have also heard that formerly it was not uncommon to head newspaper advertisements about runaway slaves with a wooden cut of an excessively black man striding along with a stick and a bundle over his shoulder."

At the recent annual distribution of prizes in the Female School of Art, London, it was stated that during the last year, from all the female art schools no less than 150,000 works of art had been sent in, of which 91,000 had been received for examination, 1,200 had received local prizes, while 1,600 had been selected for national competition, of which 190 had carried off the chief prizes. As well as these some 90,000 elementary drawings have been sent in from the night schools in different parts of the kingdom. It was also remarked that, with very few exceptions, women are found not to excel in oil-colors, but that in water colors and drawings from models, there are few but the great masters that rival them in finish and delicacy of touch.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The year has on her bridal robes,
Her jewels and her crown;
And, smiling proudly on his bride,
The royal sun looks down.
A child no more, she flings aside
Her springtime wreaths of green;
Transfigured in the light of love,
She blooms a radiant queen.

Ring all your bells, ye silver rills,
Your woodland voices pour,
And warble, warble, happy birds,
That soon will sing no more.
Even while we gaze the roses fall,
The shining dews exhale,
The bride through tear drops smiling folds
Aside her flowery veil.

The spirit of the whole Republic is against the idea of a third term.

Seventy-six Michigan journals are in favor of woman suffrage.

Church picnicsare just now the rage, and pious flirtations the order of the day..

And now two more Chicago congregations are in a diabolic ferment over some "religious" matter.

Washington was visited by a great windstorm on Sunday—notwithstanding that Congress had adjourned.

"The first cotton-bloom of the season" has been received by nearly every newspaper in the Southern States.

Enormous harvests are now in gathering or ripe for the sickle. The great West is hoary with the crowning plenty.

"And wine to gladden the heart of man." California has 30,000,000 grape vines, covering 45,000 acres, worth $4,500,000.

The discussion of the scheme for tunneling the English Channel between Dover and Calais is again revived in Europe.

Production, confidence and activity: these three great elements of general prosperity are rapidly developing themselves.

A good deal of damage was done to the growing crops in the country on the track of the heavy storm of last Saturday evening.

It is said that there are no less than two hundred illicit whisky distilleries in Raoun county, Georgia. Bourbon and Democracy, one and inseparable!

Missouri has coal in 43 counties, iron in 48, lead in 54, zinc in 19, tin in 6, copper in 21, marble in 9, kaolin in 11, nickle in 13, and Bourbonism in all.

Chicago folk are congratulating themselves that their river does not smell so badly as it did. But there is no change in the malodor of their papers.

The essays which John Stewart Mill left behind him in manuscript on "Nature," "Theism," and "The Utility of Religion" will be published this Autumn.

A Democratic sheet out in Indiana talks about "that necessary delusion, religion." It doesn't seem very "necessary" to the party of which that paper is an organ.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle to the returning tide of prosperity among us is the determination of the working class to refuse their own conformity to the situation.

It is confidently predicted that in less than five years every barrel of Western flour sent East will go in barrels made from the straw on which the wheat grew.

Sensible. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad managers propose to observe the Iowa Railroad law, so far as it affects business between points in that State.

The National Sunday-school Teacher's Convention will begin at Chautauqua Lake on the 4th of August, and will be one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever held.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* hits the center in this wise: "We fear that the secession effort took the brains as well as the independence and integrity out of the South."

Do you know that our word "boss" is merely a corruption of the Dutch word "baas" (master, head of household) of the days of the Hudsons, Van Rensselaers and Stuyvesants?

It is estimated that not less than three thousand Catholic priests have left the Roman Church in this country for various reasons, and are now engaged in secular pursuits here.

Now that the fare to Europe is reduced to such a low figure, why don't the thousands of Europeans here who are always abusing this country and everything in it, get up and get?

The American Bible Society has adopted a plan for the general supply of railroad cars throughout the country with volumes of the Scriptures, for the use of travelers and employees.

A movement is on foot in England to promote the union of the Greek Churches. We thought they were united in the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and Alexandrowna.

Texas has gone into the bull-fight business, and the press is wrestling with the subject as to whether the exhibitors can be compelled to pay the same tax as circuses and other shows.

Congress, having appropriated fifty thousand dollars for new lighthouse surveys, two new districts are to be established, having jurisdiction over the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Can it be possible that Harriet Beecher Stowe might have found a "live" Byron to dissect near home, even in a brother, instead of hunting one from a foreign grave made half a century ago?

President Grant required a number of clerks in the Surgeon General's office, last week, to take the ironclad oath, they having been represented as being disloyal. How came they to be there?

The immense "howling" sea lion which was one of the attractions at Barnum's, died the other day during its removal from the hippodrome to the Central Park. It weighed four thousand pounds.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, leaves for Europe to-morrow.

A Chicago man has won the heart of Abby McFarland-Richardson, and the marriage is set for September.

George W. Smith, ex-member of Congress from Mississippi, arrived at the Albany penitentiary the other day. He is under a sentence of one thousand dollars fine and two years' imprisonment for embezzlement.

Cincinnati has a sensational minister who says to his congregation: "Free living is my motto. *I'm as free as a hog on ice.* Yes, I'm as independent as a hog on ice. My education cost sixteen hundred dollars; and I can paddle my own canoe."

Mr. John Ellicott, of Baltimore, architect and civil engineer, who assisted in the construction of the defenses around Richmond during the late war, has received a tender of the position of aid to Gen. Beauregard, with the rank of Brigadier General, in the Argentine service, at a salary of $15,000.

At length a public man has been found upon whom caricatures and cartoons have some effect. Herr Epp, who has been Landamman of the Swiss Canton of Uri, refuses to be re-elected because the position subjected him to caricature by the Liberals who caricature him "drank a quiet glass with an old friend."

On Monday the tomb of Lincoln was opened at Springfield, to allow his remains to be viewed by certain prominent gentlemen. The Washington *Chronicle* says that a friend who was permitted to look upon them a few days since, says the body is as natural apparently as the day it laid in the State House, with the exception that the upper lip is somewhat swollen.

Boston has had a real live sensation, the first that has occurred in many years, with the exception of the adjournment of the State Legislature. Undoubtedly a tea-pot elm," from which, tradition says, witches were hung, and in the close vicinity of the "Frog Pond," at the darkling hour of 11 p. m., on the Fourth, a large party gathered to witness the ceremony of uniting Fisher M. Clark and Helen C. Trip in marriage.

In referring to the appointment of Mr. Benjamin Moran, Secretary of the United States Legation in London, to an Assistant Secretaryship in the State Department, the London *Times* says: "Of all Americans who have resided in London during the last ten eventful years, it would be difficult to name one whose advancement will be more heartily welcomed, or whose loss to English society will at the same time be more generally regretted."

THE most curious relic of the Ashantee campaign brought home by the newly returned troops is said to be a Cape Coast bull, a perfect kitten of the species. He is described as not so tall as an umbrella, and, judging from his build and activity, might be as safely trusted to perambulate the fragile groves of a crockery warehouse as the most docile dog. He was allowed to be loose on the deck, and is the pet and plaything of the crew, who tease him until he runs at and butts them as the goat does. Twelve of these animals were shipped as fresh food on the voyage, and some idea may be formed of this representative of Lilliputian "live beef," when it is stated that of the eleven that were killed not one exceeded forty-seven pounds in weight as a dressed carcass.

The meeting of the American Book Trade Union, at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, July 21st, 22d and 23d, will be the largest gathering of the book trade ever held in the United States. The Union numbers seven hundred members, representing nearly every State.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The National Association of Woollen Manufacturers Denounce the Proposed Treaty —Prosperity of Wool Growers and Manufacturers Endangered.

The Government of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, a body representing the entire woollen industry of the United States, passed unanimously the following resolutions, at a meeting recently held in New York:

1. *Resolved*, That the Government of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers feel themselves called upon to express their views of the consequences to be apprehended from the proposed Reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada to the manufacturing and industrial interests of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That we are warned by the examples which history furnishes of the advantages which Great Britain has invariably secured by her favorite method of acquiring commercial supremacy to distrust any treaty with that power surrendering commercial privileges.

3. *Resolved*, That the promise of reciprocal advantages from the free exchange of certain manufactures is a delusion, since the circumstances of the Dominion and of the United States are so different that production cannot be made on terms of equality; that the high rate of internal taxation in the United States required by our complicated organization, and the higher revenue duties demanded by the General Government and the debts of the war, make the cost of production in the United States so much greater than in Canada, with low taxes and duties, and the expenses of the latter attested by constant emigration to this country, that the free exchange of manufactured products would end in the suppression of our own production. This, we believe, would be specifically true of three articles enumerated, which are within the special cognizance of the association, viz.: "Tweeds of wool solely, satinets of wool and cotton, and felt covering for boilers."

4. *Resolved*, That the apprehended consequences of the proposed treaty, serious as they are to ourselves directly as manufacturers, are not less so to the agricultural interests with which we are so closely allied, and upon whose prosperity our own indirectly depends; that in illustration of the ruinous consequences of a treaty which admits all the products of the field and forest free of duty, and practically excludes the farmers of the United States, with barely one or two exceptions, from all direct advantage from a protective tariff; we refer to the bearing of the treaty on the raw material of our manufacture—wool.

5. *Resolved*, That, as for reasons above enumerated, the American farmer cannot compete with the Canadian in the production of that kind of wool which forms the specialty of Canada, the admission of Canada wools free of duty would arrest the now rapidly increasing development of the most promising branch of American sheep husbandry, that producing at the same time mutton and combing or worsted wool; that this branch of sheep husbandry, which had hardly an existence here at the time of the repeal of the former Reciprocity treaty, received an impulse from the protective duties of the tariff of 1867, which gives promise of an abundant domestic production; that it is, in a national point of view, one of the most important branches of agriculture; it can be pursued advantageously in the oldest settlements; it diminishes the cost of animal food; it enriches the land, and it supplies the worsted manufacture, a branch in which there is room for the greatest development, and which has so enriched England; therefore,

6. *Resolved*, That the offered boon of free Canadian wools would be dearly gained at the certain cost of the loss of our own production of combing wools, and the danger of the revision of a tariff satisfactory to both branches of the woolen industry.

(Signed) J. WILEY EDMANDS, Pres.
JOHN L. HAYES, Sec.

Sagamore.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

A considerable inquiry has arisen respecting the meaning of this name, since it has been spoken of as the future name for the town of California, Washington county, Pa.

The significance and probable origin of the name take in so wide a history and include so many thrilling events in the early times of the New England Colonies, that any lengthy treatment of the subject would carry us far beyond the limits of a newspaper article. A brief statement is all that will be attempted now.

For the original sources of information upon the subject we must go to the *Massachusetts Historical Collections; Roger Williams' account of the Customs, Manners, Worship, Etc., of the Aborigines; the History of Saco and Biddeford; Transactions of the American Historical Society*, besides many other works of a like character. In these is a mass of evidence, more than ample upon the subject, some of it awe-inspiring and some of it full of romance.

The Indians are not to be regarded as united in respect of the full meaning of the name Sagamore, but all are agreed in this, that it was used by the Indian tribes and nations in the region now called New England, to designate their princes. In addition other titles were also used to distinguish those Sagamores who held particular stations from the rest. Thus, two or three of the most powerful were given the particular title Bashaba. In some instances Sachem seems also to have been used in the same manner, so that Whittier, in his *Legend of Pennacook* and other poems, uses the one for the other as it best suits his verse. From what we read, the name Sagamore was evidently one of great power and dignity. Some of the Sagamores were believed to have supernatural communications, prophetic skill and power over nature. Of one it is said that he could "cause a leaf to grow in winter, trees to dance, water to burn, etc. These were distinguished as Pauwows. In the poem of Whittier referred to above, he describes one of the great Sagamores and says:

"For that chief has magic skill,
Of a Panisee's dark will,
Over powers of good and ill,
Powers which bless and powers which ban
Wizzard lord of Pennacook;
Chiefs upon their war-path shook,
When they hear the steady look,
Of that wise, dark man," &c., &c.

At the wedding of his daughter, Weetamoo, he tells us,

"From the Crystal Hills to the far southeast,
They have come to grace the feast:
And chiefs whose homes the sea winds shook
Sat down on the mats of Pennacook."

How superior they supposed Sagamore to be to many or most of the following lines in Whittier's Mogg Megone,

"Is the Sachem angry—angry with Ruth.
Because she cries with an ache in her tooth.
That would make a Sagamore sing and cry
And look about with a woman's eye?"

I shall quote only another stanza:—

"Quick at the summons hasty hands
Undraw the bolted door:
'Who's there?' a clear, firm voice demands:
'Hold, Ruth, 'tis I, the Sagamore.'"

Students of our colonial history are familiar with the name of *Uncas*, a celebrated chief who was friendly to the settlers of New England. Marcius Willson, in his American History, page 26, calls him the "Sagamore of the Mohegans," and adds the interesting fact that "his grave, surrounded by an enclosure, is now in a field in a beautiful and romantic spot near the falls of the Yantic river, in Norwich."

Of another one, the son of Miantonomah, he says he was described by the early historians as the "mighty Sachem of the Narragansetts;" that when taken prisoner by the English "his bearing was strangely proud and lofty," and that first he would make no reply but this, "that he was born a Sagamore and that if Sagamores came to speak with him he would answer." Statements of like character might, but need not, be multiplied.

How the name came to have its origin among the Indians is perhaps the most interesting part of the inquiry. It seems not improbable that they derived it from the Norsemen, who are known to have come across from Scandinavia and Iceland to our shores hundreds of years before Columbus. Among the Scandinavians the word *Saga* means an ethnic and religious myth. There is one of these in existence called the Saga of *Bjarne Herjulfson* which gives an account of their voyage to Greenland and afterwards to the continent, and describes New Foundland, which they called *Helluland*, and New England, which they called *Vinetland*. Of this we find an account in the *History of Scandinavia*, by Prof. Paul C. Sinding (pronounced Sending), of the University of New York, formerly of Copenhagen. Upon this subject we had a lengthy conversation during his stay at my house for several days, some ten or twelve years ago. Now, turning to the word *saga* in Webster's Dictionary, we find among the roots of the word, the Scandinavian *saeri*, *saar* and *saera*, meaning superior. If we join the words we have *sagamar*, *sagamroa*, etc., from which, naturally, comes Sagamore. It is, of course, easy to see how this might have been applied to a person who was regarded as superior from his connections with the religious traditions and *Sagas*, as interpreter or prophet. Further, as there is evidence that the Norsemen made some stay on the New England shores and must have had considerable contact with the Aborigines, and as *none of the other Indian nations had the title Sagamore among them, except those of New England*, we are strongly moved to the conclusion that they received it from the Norsemen, and, most probably, through religious rites and influences, which would also explain their superstitious regard for the Sagamores. But, however these things may be, the name has a lofty signification; is unique, easily spoken, easily written, easily caught by the ear. And as it has a princely meaning and the people at California town have been doing a princely work in building their State Normal School, it seems an appropriate choice. Also since there is not another town or postoffice of the name, it will be their own, and will not, like California, rob them of their fame and carry it away. California, from the fact of the great State and many postoffices of the same name, is equivalent to no name at all, like John Smith among men.

In conclusion, may the princely name of Sagamore, in due time, designate a princely people, whose fair fame shall increase while sun and moon endure.

C. L. EHRENFELD.

CALIFORNIA, PA., July 6, 1874.

AN English Episcopal journal says that John Bunyan was "a sectarian of some natural ability and no small literary power and popularity." The paper in question is a bigotry machine of forty-horse idiotic power.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHEISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, JR., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

A Remarkable Case.

In the Supreme Court of New York, the case of James Lorimer Graham vs. Lyttleton G. Garretson, executors of Symmes Gardner, deceased, came on for hearing before Judge Van Vorst, without a jury. The suit was for the recovery of certain bonds and certificates of stock of the face value of $132,800, and the facts were of a peculiar nature. Mr. Graham, the plaintiff, swore that on the 1st of May, 1871, he got into a Sixth avenue car, to ride home, having in his possessin a satchel containing the bonds and stock in question. Becoming engrossed in reading a newspaper, he passed his street without being aware of it. In discovering his mistake he alighted hastily, forgetting his satchel. He shortly afterward missed it and pursued and overtook the car, but the satchel had disappeared. He inquired at the office of the railroad company for his satchel, advertised its loss in the newspapers, and issued handbills, offering a liberal reward for its recovery, but all with no success. He also notified all bankers and brokers not to negotiate the bonds and stocks. Much to his astonishment, one day Mr. Lyttleton G. Garretson, one of the defendants, called upon him to inquire about the lost bonds and stocks, as to why they had not been transferred on the book. Mr. Graham immediately claimed them as his property. As the executors could not deliver up the property without a legal adjudication as to the right of ownership, the present suit was brought, being in the nature of a friendly litigation. Mr. James M. Ball, counsel for plaintiff, having clearly established Mr. Graham's title to the bonds and stocks, and Mr. R. L. Garretson, who appeared for the executors, having been able to show only that the bonds and stocks had been found among Mr. Symmes Gardner's assets, without their being able to account for his coming into possession of them, Judge Van Vorst gave judgment for plaintiff for the delivery of the bonds and stocks to him.

The comet will be at its period of greatest brilliancy about the eighteenth or twentieth of this month. Its diaphanous caudal elongation will not enwrap the earth. Hence we shall be left to tell the tale.

Self-Defense.

To a criminal neglect of preventive medication may be ascribed a majority of the ailments which affect humanity. It is a well ascertained fact, resting on the experience of twenty years, that a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will put even a naturally feeble system in such a state of defense that it will be competent to resist the most prevalent causes of disease, such as the malign influence of miasms, unwholesome water, excessive heat, damp, cold, sudden changes of temperature, &c. Yet there are thousands of persons living in perpetual peril from one or more of these causes, who recklessly omit to avail themselves of the absolute protection which this famous vegetable antidote affords. Intermittent and bilious remittent fevers, rheumatism, general debility, nervous weakness and irregularities of the stomach, bowels and liver, would be compara tively unknown if this reliable specific were in universal use in the districts where they principally prevail.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock; from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compound from the 1st and 15th of each month. And if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. D. Graham, A. M. Brown, K. Nicholson, S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.
SPECIALTIES!
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
We make a Specialty of
Sponges, Fine Hair Brushes, Combs, Pocket Books, Imported Perfumes, Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Chamois Skins and Patent Medicines.
You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

EDUCATIONAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when the school will class them. MWF

SUMMER RESORTS.
Summer Resort.
"BELMONT"
Will be opened on the 1ST OF JUNE for the reception of guests. Those desiring to spend the Summer months pleasantly cannot find a more favorable place. Apply to or address
T. W. SHOEMAKER,
EBENSBURG, PA.

ARCTIC.
FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE.
Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.
Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished, including best spring beds, mattresses, gas, &c. Roomy piazzas open to the sea breeze, about one square from the beach and bath houses, and central to all points of attraction on the Island. Circulars and Cards with cut of the house and full particulars sent upon application.
Coach at Depot and Steamboat Landing.
Terms moderate.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
W. W. GREEN,
L. L. CARPENTER.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cresson Springs, Cambria County, Pa.,
Will open for the reception of guests JUNE 17TH, 1874. For other information apply to or address
GEORGE W. MULLIN,
Proprietor Mountain House,
Or St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

W. G. DUNSEATH,
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician,
67 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

DRY GOODS.
A. D. McKEE
OFFERS A
Magnificent Stock
OF
Suits,
Polonaise,
Lace Jackets,
Parasols,
Silk Umbrellas,
COMPRISING
ALL LATEST STYLES
AND AT THE
RIGHT PRICES.
No. 59 Market Street.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, at Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business June 26, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 853,105 27
Overdrafts	6,342 81
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	350,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	30,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	78,190 01
Due from other National Banks	8,636 63
Due from State Bank and Bankers	3,377 93
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	62,741 97
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	1,261 71
Premiums Paid	2,413 67
Exchanges for Clearing House	12,983 97
Bills of other National Banks	5,748 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	3,983 16
Specie (including Treasury Notes)	1,478 27
Legal Tender Notes	94,889 00
	$1,536,536 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 350,000 00
Surplus Fund	110,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	17,972 80
National Bank Notes Outstanding	308,825 00
Dividends Unpaid	2,035 00
Individual Deposits	666,011 96
Demand Certificates of Deposit	34,628 27
United States Deposits	34,803 72
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers	11 66
Due to other National Banks	3,661 36
Due to State Banks and Bankers	4,078 62
	$1,536,536 42

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } ss.

I, T. H. Nevin, President of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. H. NEVIN, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1874.

HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ARTHUR ROBSON,
WILLIAM HARBAUGH,
EDW

HAZARD & MONTAGUE

No. 6 Broad Street,

BROKERS IN

STOCK AND GOLD PRIVILEGES.

"STOCK PRIVILEGES," — $100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (i. e., being "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock, at any time in thirty days, and $150 to $200 for sixty days $250 and commission will purchase an Al contract (same time and terms as stocks) on $50,000 American gold coin. These contracts, known as "puts" and "calls," are now used by many operators in reference to speculating on a margin, as no further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. Privileges can be had from 100 shares upwards on stocks, and $10,000 and upwards on gold. For further particulars, write or send for our Explanatory Circular." Settlement to be made at time of purchase, or on our delivery of the contracts to your agents or bankers in New York. All "puts" and "calls" negotiated by us are signed by members of the New York Stock Exchange, or bankers of knowledged responsibility and credit.

Refer by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 Broadway; F. B. Vellier, 101 Wall street; D. P. Montague, of Spence, Montague & Co.; E. G. Pearl, Pearl & Co., 19 New street; S. Munroe & Co., 5 Broad street; C. F. Davenport, 67 Exchange place; R. K. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

HAZARD & MONTAGUE,

6 Broad street, New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 7, 1874.

Gold is 109¾. If there is any change in the local money market we are unable to formulate a sentence that will demonstrate the difference; if there be a change is in favor of greater dullness and inactivity. Banks that have been in the habit of paying interest on daily balances are notifying their depositors that such arrangements must cease, and that they are at liberty to withdraw their balances if they will not make time contracts. Good paper that will be paid at maturity is scarce, and investors seem to prefer the certain loss of interest to the probable loss of principal.

—We would call attention to the advertisement of the Buffalo Valley Railroad 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds offered for sale at 80 and interest. This road connects with the Connellsville Railroad and runs through the coal fields of Somerset county. The people of that county have shown their faith in the enterprise by subscribing to and expending a sufficient amount of money in the shape of capital stock to make the road ready for the rolling stock, giving a firm foundation on which to place the mortgage. Most of the railroads of the present day have been built by money raised from sales of their bonds, there being little or no capital stock paid in, but this road has been built in the good old fashioned way of the owners of the road asking their own means in their own enterture and not at the risk of the bondholders. In addition to their stock subscriptions the people along the line of the road have taken up nearly one-half of the mortgage themselves and invested their capital in these bonds. The laying of the track is nearly finished, and it is expected to be in operation by the first of August. The immense amount of freight waiting to be carried over the road, in the shape of coal, iron ore and other minerals, must certainly make this loan a safe investment for parties having funds for investment at their disposal.

Since the panic of last fall investors have generally been in a state of uncertainty as to what form of securities to buy, some fearful that the banks might break their bought securities that proved uncertain as to returns, others doubting their securities rushed into the market, willing to sell at almost any price in order to realize, while many are letting their funds lie idle, preferring to bear the evils they know rather than to fly to others that they know not of.

We believe there is no form of investment more safe, convenient and profitable than a first mortgage on an honestly managed and paying railroad. This form of investment seems to combine the best feature of mortgage security, a formal obligation of good faith, simplicity and certainty, a legal inforcement of contract, together with general responsibility and ability on the part of the borrower. Of such is the character of the Buffalo Valley Railroad bonds.

—The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

on City National Bank	$ 95 50
ecbold Bank	63 50
ntral Bank	25 00
asonic Bank	58 50
asonic Bank	58 00
onongahela Savings Bank ($30 pd. in)	20 00
ople' Savings Bank	133 00
nnsylvania Title Insurance	49 75
onongahela Inclined Plane	65 50
asonic Fund	55 50
ntinental Insurance Company	52 00
hautauqua Lake Ice Co., 1¼ shares for	3,250 00

—Within the past five years 28,396 miles of railroad have been constructed in this country. At $50,000 per mile the cost of these works has been $1,381,850,000. In the meantime $75,000 000 has been annually expended in enlarging the accommodations and increasing the facilities for business of roads already in operation—in other words, there has been expended upon our railroads almost $600,000,000 in the last five years. If we have not exceeded our means in the construction of these works, we have pushed this great interest out of all proportion to others. We have only to stop construction to have the equilibrium speedily restored. The method is a very simple one. The earnings of the railroads of the Western States the past year equalled $14 53 per head of population. The present year, but for the effect of the recent panic, they would equal $ 53 per head; and in 1875, $16 53 per head. This gain is certain to be made as soon as the country recovers from the present prostration. In the meantime, population is increasing at a rate of more than one million annually—the contribution of this increase alone, to railroads, will add, at the present rate of earnings, $,336,000 annually to their gross receipts. But the population of the country increases at the rate of nine per cent. annually, while the earnings of our railroads increase in about five and a greater ratio. The question of earning is one of population, the pioneer contributing as much per head as a citizen of the old and densely settled States.

With the vast amount that has been expended upon our railroads, it was inevitable that their construction, at any thing like the rate of the past, and which absorbed the capital and energies of almost our entire population, should come to a sudden halt. If millions of dollars have been lost in constructing unproductive works, or works which anticipate the wants of the country, or the means of their support, the increase in the value of property due to their construction has exceeded threefold their cost. If individuals have suffered, the nation has been gaining in a onderful ratio. There is no interest that has so much at stake in the question of resumption as railroads, as almost every company, as a means of getting money, has made nearly all their bonds, principal and interest, payable in gold. If they would reduce the rates of interest they are compelled to pay, they must have their revenues payable in the same currency in which they have to pay their own debts.—*Poor's Manual.*

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 7, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
old	110¾	110	109¾	109¾	109¾
S. 6's, 1881	119¾		119¾		119¾
S. 6's, 1881, coup	117¾		119½		119½
's, 1867	119¾		119¾		119¾
's, 1864	116¾		116¾		116
's, 1865	116¾		116¾		116¾
's, 1865, new	115		115¾		115¾
's, 1867	116¾		116¾		116¾
's, 1868	116¾		116¾		116¾
's, 10's	113¾		113¾		113¾
urrency 6's	115¾		115¾		115¾
ew 5 per cent.	113¾				
egistered, 1867	116¾		116¾		116
estern Union Tel	74¾		74¾		74¾
acific Mail	43¾	43	43¾	43	43¾
dams Express	40				
ells-Fargo Express	74¾		74¾		75
merican Express	61		61		61
nited States Express	70½		70½		70½
ew York Central	93¾		93¾	93¾	93¾
ie	31¾	31¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
ichigan Central	94		94		94
ichigan Southern	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
linois Central	99		98¾		98¾
leve. and Pitts	87		87		87
hicago & Northw'n	40¾		39¾	39¾	39¾
o. preferred	85		85¾	85¾	85¾
ock Island	99¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
t. Paul, common	36	36	36	36	36
abash, common	36¾	36	36¼	36	36
ort W. 'com	93¾	94		94	94
hio and Mississippi	26	25¾		26	25¾
nion Pacific	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¾	26¾
hicago and Alton	103				
arlem	128		128		
. C. & I. C	18¾		18¾		18¾
enn. State bonds, old					82
o. new					82
arolina, April					18
o. July					94
issouri 6's					

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	49½	
Pennsylvania scrip	49½	
Reading	55¼	55¾
United Companies of New Jersey	124	
Oil Creek	85	87½
Lehigh Valley	60¾	
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7's		80
Central Transportation Company	43½	44
Empire Transportation Company	52¾	53½
Pan Handle 7's	87¾	88

—Hazard & Montagug, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on 100 shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 30 days, $300@400; 60 days, $400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

June 15, 1874	Puts. Below Market.	Calls. Above Market.
Gold, 30 days for $50	½@¾	¾@1
Gold, 60 days for $100	¾@1	1@1¼
Pacific Mail	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
N. Y. Central & Hudson	1¼@2	2 @2¼
Harlem	3 @3¼	3 @3½
Erie	2 @2¼	3 @3½
Lake Shore	2 @3	2½@3¾
Northwestern	2 @2¼	2½@3
Rock Island	1¼@2	2 @2½
M. & St. Paul	1¼@2	2 @3
Wabash	1¼@2	2 @2½
Ohio & Mississippi	1 @1½	2 @2½
Union Pacific	1¼@2	2 @2½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	2 @2½	2½@3
C. C. & I. C	2 @2½	2½@3
Our commission buying puts or calls every 100 shares		$6 25
Our commission buying straddles every 100 shares		12 50

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 7.—Cotton quiet; middling 16½@16¾c. Flour dull at $5 00@9 00. Oats 60@65c. Corn firm at 1 03@1 05. Bacon active and firm. Lard firm at 13@13½c. Corn firm and active at 75¼@76¼@76¾@77½c.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 7, 1874.

The fierce and torrid heat which prevailed to-day was not productive of an active market. The trade movement, notwithstanding this drawback, was about equal to the average of last week, although considerably below the business transacted yesterday.

Under such circumstances, prices of course would not change very much, especially at this season. We note no important changes to-day, everything keeping a steady value, and in many instances prices being quite low. The grain market is very quiet, although prices are steady. Butter and eggs are in rather light supply, and bring good figures. Bacon and provisions are firm and active.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,390
Corn, sks	350
Barley, sks	122
Butter, pkgs	157
Cheese, bxs	298
Wheat, sks	181
Rye, sks	1,659
Bacon, lbs	23,000

The following quotations are rates realized in wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain trade was very dull to-day with prices unchanged. Wheat is steady with prices tending slightly downward. We quote No. 1 red winter at $1 35; No. 2 do $1 30; amber and white $1 40@1 45; new wheat rules from $1 25@1 30, the former being bid; the latter asked. Corn is unchanged, and rather quiet at 58@58c for car 70@78c for shelled. Oats are firm at 60@63c for white; mixed 58@59c. Rye is quiet at $1 05. Barley is nominal. We noted no sales in round lots.

FLOUR—The jobbing trade was moderately active to-day, but was somewhat decreased by the heat. Prices are unchanged, as follows: St. Louis $5 00@10 00 ₱ bbl; other winter wheat $4 50@7 25; Minnesota spring wheat $5 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter $7 25@7 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. Prices of city mills flour are as follows: No. 1 white or red flour $8 25 ₱ bbl; No. 2 red wheat $7 00; No. 2 red wheat $7 50; in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—The reports or a short crop of hay keep prices steady at present. We quote at $25 00@24 00 ₱ ton from store, and $20 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay on the Allegheny hay market was quoted at $27 00@28 00 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $22 00@24 00; common to good $20 00@21 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00 @17 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is steady and prices firm. Bran is in good supply, and is quoted at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; middlings are scarce and firm at $1 50@1 60; oil meal $1 90@2 00; chopped feed $1 75@1 85 ₱ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Choice butter continues scarce and in free demand at 18@20c. Inferior grades not wanted.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 00@2 05; medium $2 45@2 50; fair to good $2 20@2 25.

BROOM-WAX—We quote white wax at 38@40c; yellow 34@35c; dark 30@32c ₱ lb. Demand light.

CHICKENS—Live spring 60@65c; old 70@75c ₱ pair, as to size. Market good.

CIDER—The market is rather quiet, with a free supply at the following rates: Ohio factory 13@15c; Western Reserve 10¼@11c.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 9@10c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new, are quoted at 11@12c ₱ lb; choice peaches 13c ₱ lb; mixed 7@10c; blackberries, choice, 22c.

EGGS—Are in rather free supply, but quotations are still made at 20c ₱ doz for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 75c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 60c.

HONEY—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 25@26c ₱ lb; old stock 18@20c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $3 00 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ₱ box.

POTATOES—Receipts are rather light, and the market is firm, with prices a shade higher. We quote at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

SEED POTATOES—A light trade is reported at $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES.

The grocery trade is rather less active today than yesterday, customers being kept away undoubtless by the un-exampled heat. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb.		*Oolong*	25@28
Fancy	28@30	*Souchong*	30@40
Choice	25@26	*Souchong*	26@28
Prime	24	*Molasses.* ₱ gall.	
Good	22	Strictly choice N O	68@
Java	34	Good	63@
Roasted Coffees.		Prime	58@60
Rio, in papers	29	Demerara	55@70c
Loose	28@	*Syrups.*	
Roasted Java	40	Ex. white drips	72½c
Sugars.		Sugar drips	67½c
Standard A	10½@	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard B	10@	*Rice.* ₱ lb.	
Standard extra C	10@	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Standard yellow C	9¾@	Patna	8@8½c
Franklin extra C	9¾@	Rangoon	8@ c
American extra C	9¼@	*Raisins.*	
Teas.		Layers, ₱ box	$3 25
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Valentia, ₱ lb	13 @14c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Currants	7½@ 8c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Prunes	13½@14c
Japan	50@$1 00		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade was only moderately active in this line to-day. An advance took place to-day of ¼c on hams and lard, and 25c on mess pork. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams ₱ lb, 13c; canvassed shoulders, ₱ lb, 10c; breakfast bacon, clear, 12c; short rib 12½c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $2 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 8@9c; rib sides, do, 10¾c; short rib sides, do, 11¾c; clear sides, do, 12¾c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $20 00; prime leaf lard, in tcs, ₱ lb, 12¾c; refined for summer use, in tcs, do, 12¾c; ¼ bbls, do, 13¼c; buckets, do, 13½c; in 5 pails, do, 14½c; in 3 pails, do, 14c; in 5 pails, do, 15c; in 3 pails, do, 15½c; in 1 pail, do, 16c.

SALT—There is a moderate activity in the fish trade, at the following prices:

No. 1 extra mess		Lake trout	$7 50
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$31 00	White fish	5 00
No. 1 mess do	20 00	Lake herring	5 50
Extra No. 1 shore	21 00	Potomac herring, ₱ bbls	6 75
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	bbls	7 00
No. 1 bay	17 00	Potomac herring, ₱ half bbl	3 63
No. 2 do	16 50	Potomac shad, half bbl	4 50
No. 2 bay	15 00	Potomac shad, bbl	7 00
New No. 2	13 00	Herring, ₱ box	75
Georges cod fish, ₱ 100	6 50	Burlington herring	1 75
Medium do	5 00	S. C., 50 in a box	

On half bbls 32c for extra packing is charged.

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12½@12¾c; in car loads for shipment 12c less deduction. The market is very dull and prices are weak and drooping.

COUNTRY BACON—Market active and firm: hams 10@11c ₱ lb; clear sides 10@10½c; ribbed sides 8½@9c; shoulders 7@7½c. Country lard 9@10c, as to quality.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained at 90@92c ₱ gallon; summer 80@85c. No. 1, 62@72c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@8c for prime and 6¼c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1874.

REMARKS—There is still a very quiet market for oil, with prices very nearly at a stand still. From all points we have similar reports of dullness and depression. The market to-day seemed by all accounts to be the most quiet that we have known here for some time, and it almost seemed as though no business what ever was transacted.

CRUDE.

Crude is very dull, and there is nothing doing. We quote Union and United $1 10@1 12½ at car; refined; 80@82½c at wells; immediate shipment 90c. Sales as follows were reported from

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls, United, at river..... $1 12½
1,000 bbls, Union, at river..... 1 10
3,000 bbls, United, at wells..... 82½
2,000 bbls, Union, at wells..... 80

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 00 ₱ bbl; at well 60c. Market dull.

REFINED.

The refined market continues very dull and depressed. We quote carlots in car lots at about 16½@16½c f. o. b. at works.

Philadelphia.—The market is quiet at 12½c for refined, spot and July.

New York.—The market is a little more active. Refined is quoted at 12½@12½c.

OIL BARRELS.

quiet; city $1 55; country $1 50.

TITUSVILLE, July 7.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were dull and almost stagnant. On the regular road the market closed at $1 15@1 17. At Parkers the market closed at $1 12½ at river; 80½c at wells.

SALES.

1,500 bbls upper road, spot..... $1 15
1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... 1 17½
2,000 bbls Parkers, United at river..... 1 12½
2,000 bbls Parkers, United at wells..... 82½
1,000 bbls Parkers, Union at river..... 1 10
2,000 bbls Parkers, Union at wells..... 82½

NEW YORK, July 7.—Closing: The market shows rather more inquiry without much business. Firmer prices are asked. Crude in bulk for refined.—3,000 bbls were sold for the last half of July at 12½c; the market closed at 12½c asked: cases 17@17½c; naptha 7½@ 8c. Philadelphia delivery—refined, sales 2,000 bbls for first half of July 12½c, closing at 12½c bidden, and 12½c asked.

TIDIOUTA, July 7.—The market is dull at 75@ 80c at wells.

Petroleum Centre, July 7.

The market is dull and unchanged.

ROUSEVILLE, July 7.—The market is dull with no sales. Crude is quoted at $1 81.

OIL CITY, July 7.—The market is firm at $1 20.

TITUSVILLE, July 7.—The market is so quiet that it is impossible to give exact quotations; at $1 12½@1 15 bid for spot.

PARKERS, July 7.—United 82½c at wells. The market is quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The market is quiet. S. W. 12½c; crude 4½c; cases 16½c; sales none. Futures—July 12½c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 7, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard O W	Warden, F & Co, Phila	455
National O W	Warden, F & Co, Phila	312
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	150
Lockhart, F & Co.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	201
Central O W	J P Logan, Phila	522
Vesta O W	Waring Bros, Phila	559
Brunn	Waring Bros, Phila	252
Irwin & Co	Waring Bros, Phila	498
Citizens O W	Tack Bros, Phila	474
Citizens O W	J B Tilford, Phila	294
Total		3,498

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Cotton steady at 16½c. Flour in fair demand. Wheat dull at $1 00@1 20. Corn dull at 65c. Oats steady at 47@55c. Rye dull at 90c. Barley nominal. Mess pork dull at $18 25@18 50. Lard firm at 10¾c; kettle, jobbing 11¾@11¾c. Bulkmeats—demand inactive and prices advanced. Shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 9¼c; clear sides 9¼c. Bacon steady; shoulders 7¼c; clear rib sides 10@10½c; clear sides 10½c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 94c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 7.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand, and prices advanced. No. 1 white Wabash $1 50; No. 1 white Michigan $1 43; amber $1 45; No. 1 red $1 38; No. 2 red $1 22@1 23½. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed cash, seller July and August 63½c; seller September 54c; low mixed 62½c; yellow 64½c; white 66c; no grade 60½c. Oats quiet; No. 1 53c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged No. 1 Milwaukee hard 1 09½; No. 2 spring $1 12; spot and July 1 09½; August 1 08½; seller August; No. 3, $1 06; rejected 97c. Corn dull. No. 2 mixed 58¾@59c cash; 58¾c seller July; 58¼c seller August; rejected 56c. Oats—demand good; No. 2, 43@43½c; rejected 40½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 86c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 3, $1 10@1 20.

Provisions—Pork dull and lower; cash and strong; $18 60@18 62½. Lard—demand active at 113c cash.

LATEST—On call board this afternoon wheat closed firm at $1 12½ July; $1 08¾ August. Corn closed firm at 59½c July; 59¾c August. Whisky 93½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Cotton quiet at 17½c. Flour heavy and lower; superfine Western and State $5 00@5 65; common to good $5 85@6 15; good to choice $6 20@6 60. Wheat heavy and lower; No. 2 spring $1 31@1 34; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 36@1 38; winter red and amber Western, $1 30@1 36; white $1 50. Rye quiet at $1 06@1 10. Barley nominal. Malt quiet. Corn heavy; Western mixed 72@73½c; Western yellow 76@77c. Oats in fair demand; mixed 56@59c; white 60@64c. Hay heavy; shipping $1 00. Hops steady; low to fair 16@ 20c. Coffee quiet. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining 7¾@8¾c. Molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum firm; crude 5@5½c; refined 12¼c. Turpentine steady at 35½c. Eggs heavy; Western 18@20½c. Pork firm; new mess $19 25@19 50. Beef unchanged. Middles steady; long clear 10¾@11c; short clear 10¾@11¼c. Lard firmer; at 11 3-16c. Butter firm at 15@22c. Cheese heavy at 10@13½c. Whisky steady at 90c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Flour dull; superfine $5 8@5 40; fine, Ohio and Indiana, extra family $7 00@7 25. Wheat dull; red $1 35; amber $1 35@1 35. Rye held at $1 00. Corn dull; yellow Western 65c; mixed 62½c. Oats dull; white 65@67c; mixed 63c. Butter weak and receipts light; Western, choice 22@23c; fair to good 18@ 20c; choice steady. Cheese—prime to choice 13¾@12½c; half skims 10@13¾c. Eggs steady. Petroleum—refined $12½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand; held at 93½c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Calabria	July 8	Liverpool.
State of Virginia	July 8	Liverpool.
Castalia	July 9	Glasgow.
Bohemia	July 9	Hamburg.
Rotterdam	July 9	Rotterdam.
Canada	July 11	Liverpool.
Britannic	July 11	Liverpool.
Anglia	July 11	Liverpool.
Washington	July 11	France.
City of Montreal	July 11	Liverpool.
Idaho	July 14	Liverpool.
Hopfa	July 14	Liverpool.
Goethe	July 14	Hamburg.
Scotia	July 15	Liverpool.
Tripartia	July 15	Glasgow.
Silesia	July 16	Hamburg.
Algeria	July 18	Liverpool.
Great Western	July 18	Liverpool.
Greece	July 18	Liverpool.
Celtic	July 18	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	July 18	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	July 21	Liverpool.
Cuba	July 21	Liverpool.
State of Georgia	July 22	Liverpool.
Hammonia	July 23	Hamburg.
P. Caland	July 25	Rotterdam.
The Queen	July 25	Liverpool.
Adriatic	July 25	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July 25	France.
City of Chester	July 25	Liverpool.
Colonia	July 25	Liverpool.
Minnesota	July 28	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	July 28	Liverpool.
State of Indiana	July 29	Liverpool.
Frisia	July 29	Hamburg.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Illinois	July 9	Liverpool.
Nederland	July 15	Antwerp.
Ohio	July 15	Liverpool.
Cybele	July 18	Antwerp.
Kenilworth	July 25	Liverpool.
Indiana	July 30	Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Hibernian	July 8	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Parthia	July 11	Liverpool.
Batavia	July 25	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVERS OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, July 7, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 7 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LW	WR— ON	CHANGE IN	OFF	DIREC. OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	12	6	—0	6	N. W.	Fair.
Cincinnati	4	6	—0	6	N. W.	Clear.
Davenport	6	3	0	1	N. W.	Fair.
Keokuk	6	5	+0	3	S. W.	Thr'tn'g.
Leavenworth	8	3	+0	3	S. E.	Thr'tn'g.
Dubuque	4	6	0	0	S.	Cloudy.
Louisville	4	6	0	1	Calm	Clear.
Memphis	10	1	—0	0	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville	4	6	—0	1	N. W.	Clear.
Omaha	12	2	+0	2	S. W.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	1	8	—0	2	S. W.	Rain.
Shreveport	12	3	—0	1	S. E.	Fair.
St. Louis	15	10	0	0	S.	Fair.
Vicksburg	17	10	—0	8	N. W.	Fair.

GEORGE H. ROSE, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 7, 1874.

River stationary with 4 feet 6 inches. Weather clear; thermometer 94 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 7, 1874.

River falling with 2 feet 11 inches in the channel. Departed— Mallie Ragon for Parkersburg. Weather clear and hot.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.

Departed.

Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....

MONONGAHELA—About fifteen inches.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, 8 A. M.; evening, 4 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated about fifteen inches. As navigation to the lower pools continues suspended, the stage of water is not very important. The weather was very warm.

The wharf below the Suspension bridge presents a holiday appearance.

Low water is anticipated at Shreveport, on Red river, steamers grading 6 per bale on cotton, and $4 00 on stock from there down.

COAL IN NEW ORLEANS, JULY 1.—Boats, 231; barges 14. The consumption for June was thirty-three boats and nine barges. There were no arrivals.

A STEAMBOAT clerk gets off a good thing once in a while. A shipper asked the clerk how the water packet lit she was going to run triweekly, to which the reply was given, "She will fly weekly to get there."

The boats on the slackwater arrive and depart with the regularity of a mail-train. The travel both ways is steadily increasing. The hours of departure are 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. For further particulars call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, on the wharfboat.

SCENE on the John S. Branford during a recent excursion trip on the Cumberland—Muchly excited individual to John Harper, the clerk: "Don't you see a man getting the ladies' cabin hugging a woman?" "Yes," replied Johnny, "but what are *you* going to do about it? Hasn't a fellow a right to embrace his own wife?" "That's just what I want you to step," replied the passenger, declaring around: "that's *my* wife, and I've stood it so long I've got mad!"

A NOVEL design for an ironclad has just been submitted to the British government by a Mr. Hitt. The vessel is built on somewhat similar principles to the Monitor, having very little power and reserve of stability above the water. She can thus, it is claimed, carry heavier guns and be built on the very finest lines, and at the same time be very heavily plated. He sides above water are of a tubular form, and these are mounted in circular rotating carriages, which ascend and descend. Mr. Hitt claims to be able to deliver a complete all-round fire. It is proposed to arm her with 600-pounders, which would be fired by the helmsman be electricity.

THE bend near Island 10 on the Tennessee side is fast caving away, and a number of valuable open farms have lost large slices of their river frontage. The neck of land between Tiptonville and the island is now but four miles across, and the caving continues both above and below. Perhaps at no distant day a cut off will occur there, and when it happens the Madrid and Point Pleasant will stand on the shores of a crescent-shaped lake over twenty miles in length. Island No. 10, itself famous as a battlefield during the war between the States, has been almost totally washed away. In former days a large farm of several hundred acres, worked by numerous slaves, owned by Mr. Price, stood upon the island. Every vestige of the farm and buildings that stood upon it are gone, its owner has wandered no one knows where, and only a small willow townhead remains of this once valuable estate.

Old Time Boating.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

XXII.

There is an old time boatman engaged in the grocery business in this city whom I occasionally visit. A few days ago while sitting on a bench in front of his store, he told me of a fight which took place on the steamboat Fayette in the spring of 1838. A large powerful coalboat pilot came on board at Louisville, and hanging his hammock up in the deck room between the hands' rooms, which were built in that day, one on each side with doors opening on the after guards. A short time after the boat was under way the hammock attracted the attention of a big double fisted deck hand, who had the reputation of being a bully, and was always spoiling for a fight. After inquiring whose it was, he said it had no business there, and drew his knife and deliberately cut it down. The pilot was on the hurricane deck at the time, and he was soon informed by a friend, of the act. On his way down he stopped at the bar and took a drink of brandy. As he passed through the engine room, he divested himself of his coat, vest and handkerchief. When he was seen coming, the room was cleared by those present, for what they knew would take place. No time was wasted in words. At it they went with a will, and as they were active and strong it was a fair battle, each party using only the deck hand received a terrible blow under the ear as he went into the engine room, which sent him under the deck room stove senseless. The pilot then grappled the pilot kicked him without mercy. The other hands interfered to save their companion, and were attacked by the coalboatmen, and the fight became general. "I" said my friend, who was then a boy, "was watching the fight from behind and seized a wrench, and ran back to take part in the business, when I came near the shaft I was knocked down by a big fellow named John McGreggor, who picked me up by the neck and threw me overboard, and pitched me back in the engine room." The Captain and some others succeeded in stopping the fight. After it was over the Captain discovered there was a terrible batter feeling among the hands against the pilot, and also against Jim McGreggor, by the man he had thrown over the shaft. The Captain insisted that the two should go ashore, as he was afraid there might be more and perhaps murder. This they at first refused to do, but the Captain was determined, so they finally agreed to go. Their "dunnage" was placed in charge of their friends, and they disappeared and started for shore, with the pilot in the bow, McGreggor in the stern, and two hands pulling at the oars. As soon as the bow struck on shore, each party, one of the men and succeeded in throwing both into the river. They then pushed the yawl adrift, and started up the bank. As the water was shallow the hands scrambled ashore and the boat came in and took them aboard, and then backed down after the yawl.

Just as my friend concluded telling me substantially the above, a very self important young man approached us, and pitched into the grocery man, telling him of egg candling, all of which were bad. Pointing to some eggs in the invariably dirty glass of ale, he said, "there is a lot more of the same kind, and I can detect that egg" touching with his cane, one which had a very suspicious appearance, "and you would give me fifty dollars." The grocer got mad at that, and said he would not have it agree to such a bet for any less sum than one dollar. "It is a bargain" said the other, and immediately put a dollar in my hand. The grocer picked up the egg, broke one end, put it to his mouth for a few seconds, and then handed it toward the customer, but he had seen enough, and left in a hurry to attend to some other business, leaving two men enjoying a very good laugh at his expense, and a glass nest egg. SPIRIT.

THE STEAMSHIP BRITANNIC.

A Fast Time by a New Ocean Ferry-boat.

American shipbuilders and others who are interested in the progress of marine architecture will doubtless read with interest the description given below of the new and very powerful White Star steamer Britannic, which reached her berth at pier 62 on the North River, on Saturday night last, after her first trip across the Atlantic, having made the passage in the extraordinary short space of seven days and twenty hours.

The Britannic is an iron screw steamer, owned by Mr. Ismay, of the White Star line, and was built in Belfast, Ireland, by the Messrs. Harland & Wolff. She was constructed with especial reference to her being employed as a fast passenger boat, and has been laid last year. Her total length over all is 472

CITY MATTERS.

Louisiana Relief Fund.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following in aid of the sufferers by the late Mississippi floods:

A lady	$ 5 00
Mrs. Bawdlers	10 00
First English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Laird, pastor	101 20
J. F. Slagle	5 00
Cash	10 00
German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Smithfield street	25 66

Balloonacy.

Information has been made before alderman Black by Mr. John B. Seymour charging John McKinney, the Upton Park balloonist with false pretense and a warrant has been issued for arrest of the accused. The prosecutor states that he invested $1 75 for tickets of admission to the "grand exhibition" which did not come off according to promise.

Dan Rice on the South Side.

South Siders will be favored, to-day, with two performances by Dan Rice's Circus company. The tents will be erected on the extensive lot opposite the stables of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company. All those who attended the entertainments given by the organization in Allegheny are loud in its praise. Don't fail to attend.

Another Champion Billiard Match.

It is understood that our billiard champion, William Dodds, has accepted the challenge to his late successful antagonist Nelms, of Philadelphia, to play a match game for from $250 to $500 a side. He will either give or take $100 for expenses, and intimates that the match shall take place in ten days or two months from the date of the first deposit.

Election of Teachers.

At a meeting of the Second ward school Board, held last evening, the following teachers were unanimously re-elected:

Principal—Wm. B. Ford.
Grammar Department—Miss Lide J. Mason and Miss Mary J. Thompson.
Medium Department—Miss Jane B. Wilkinson and Miss Annie Curry.
Primary Department—Misses R. B. Fowler, M. M. Renwick, Anna D. Marshall and Bella Barnes.

The Strike at the Water Works.

The sub-committee of the Water Committee yesterday visited the new water works and found that the men, under the advice of Mr. Hartwell, had gone to work, buying up all available action from the general committee at the meeting to-morrow evening. The sub-committee held a conference with employees and promised them that the matter of the reduction of wages should be introduced into, carefully considered, and justice done.

Action for Damages.

In the Common Pleas Court, yesterday, Ketman Binks entered suit against Samuel Knox Pope, for damages for an assault and battery. The deponent alleges that on the 1st day of July, 1874, the defendant, without cause or provocation, struck him in the face with a club or tumbler, cutting deponent's lips through to his teeth, and inflicting severe wounds on his cheek and forehead, to his damage to the amount of five hundred dollars. A capias was issued returnable the first Thursday in August.

Thirty-seventh Ward School.

The Board of Directors of the Thirty-seventh ward, met on Monday evening, for the purpose of electing teachers for the ensuing year—the principal, Mr. Stevenson, having been chosen at a former meeting. The following appointments, ladies were elected:

Intermediate Department—Miss Angie Stewart.

Primary Department—Miss Kate P. Hartman, Mrs. Rachel J. Reed, and Miss Sophia Baxter.

The election of a teacher for the Grammar Department was deferred until Monday evening, July 20th.

The Lewistown Storm.

The Fourth of July storm at Lewistown, Pa., is described as the most terrible that ever visited that locality. A large iron railroad wagon-bridge was lifted bodily from its piers and utterly wrecked. Three men on the bridge were carried away, and were taken from the ruins dead. Two others were removed, very badly injured, and it is thought both will recover. The wind also carried away the stack of the Lewistown Furnace, and the falling mass of bricks struck and killed three employees of the furnace. The steeple on the Presbyterian church was blown down and sent crashing through the slate roof of a dwelling on the side of street, but fortunately no one was injured. The Lutheran church was unroofed, but the cupola and steeple are standing. The Coleman House was also unroofed.

The Allegheny Fire.

The insurance companies, so far as has been learned, have sustained losses as follows by the Allegheny fire:

Federal, of Allegheny	$ 9,000
National, Allegheny	5,000
Ben Franklin, of Allegheny	15,000
German, of Pittsburgh	10,000
People's, of Pittsburgh	4,750
Continental, Arrott & Lockhart	8,000
German American, Arrott & Lockhart	2,000
Niagara, Arrott & Lockhart	2,000
Hanover, Arrott & Lockhart	1,000
Sawyer & Allcwait's Agency	3,200
Pittsburgh	2,500
Lion City	5,000
Western	1,000
Cash	400
Pennsylvania	150
Etna	3,000
R. Edwards & Son's Agency	5,000
Total	$80,000

Destructive Fire at Rochester.

The works of the Rochester tumbler Company were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The origin of the fire is not known. It was discovered at about 1 o'clock, and before anything could be done to check the flames or save any of the contents of the building, they had gained such a headway that nothing could be done to save the property. All the moulds, machinery, &c., were destroyed. There was also a large stock which the company had on hand. Eighty-five men will be thrown out of employ. The present temporary location of the company will commence to rebuild immediately. The absence from the city of Mr. Edward Lapsincott, the treasurer of the company, makes it impossible to obtain definite information about losses and insurances. It is understood, however, that the works were insured. The company, composed chiefly of Pittsburghers, manufactured tumblers exclusively, and claim to have had a furnace with a larger capacity than any other in the world.

Allegheny Teachers.

The following teachers have been elected in the Third ward, Allegheny, to serve the ensuing year:

School House No. 1—Primary Department: Room 1, Misses M. S. Cochrane and M. M. Musgrave; room 2, Miss C. Reimensnyder; room 3, Miss L. M. Weaver; room 4, Miss Mollie Royal; room 5, Miss Nettie J. Black; room 6, Miss M. C. Herdman; room 7, Miss L. C. Lyle; room 8, Miss J. M. Adair; room 9, Miss Tillie Jamison; room 10, Miss M. E. Galbraith; room 11, Miss M. E. Cooper. Grammar Department: Room 12, Miss Anna E. Hunter; room 13, Miss M. J. Conner; room 14, Miss Lotta V. Gemmill; room 15, Miss E. H. Black; room 16, Miss Mary Ogilvie; vacancy, Miss E. Ernest.

School House No. 2—Primary Department: Room 1, Amanda Rollins; room 2, Miss Clara E. Kunkle; room 3, Miss Charlotte Hancock; room 4, Miss F. Rowland; room 5, Miss Josie Mc. Crawford; room 6, Miss Annie V. McCracken; room 7, Lizzie Peet. Medium Departments: 1, Georgie Neely; 2, Sadie C. Sample; 3, Annie Smith. Grammar Department: Mary M. Quigg. High School Department: Annie B. Frazer.

Frank Ardary and the Nation Trust Company.

Yesterday in the Common Pleas Court, Jno. H. Bailey, Esq., receiver of the Nation Trust Company, filed a petition for permission to enter into contract with Frank Ardary, Esq., one of the debtors of the bank. The petition sets forth that a controversy existed between Mr. Ardary and the receiver relative to the amount due the bank from Mr. Ardary, he claiming that he owed a certain sum while the receiver claimed that he was more than that. A copy of the agreement is attached to the petition. It fixes the debt of Frank Ardary to the Nation Trust Company at sixty thousand dollars. It is agreed that for the security of the payment of the said sixty thousand dollars, Mr. Ardary will give a mortgage on his residence in the Nineteenth ward for the payforty thousand dollars, to be paid in six equal semi-annual payments at a legal rate of interest. For the remaining twenty thousand dollars, a mortgage is to be given on property on Liberty street, and the payments are to be made on the same terms as the other. The petition of the receiver was granted and the contract ratified and approved.

Muzzle Your Dog.

The people of the East, especially in New York and Philadelphia, have become very much excited on the subject of hydrophobia, several deaths from the disease having occurred there. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* reports the death, within a few days, of a dog fancier (named Butler,) an idiot, and an infant, all from this terrible malady. Butler, up until the hour he was attacked, was a firm believer in the doctrine that hydrophobia was the result of a diseased mind. The *Inquirer*, however, makes a strong point against this doctrine when it says that "few will insist that an idiot or a speechless infant could have died of too much imagination."

We have a "dog ordinance," to guard against persons being bitten during the dog days. It requires that all dogs running at large shall have on a metal or leather collar, with a plate showing the owner's name and residence; also, that from the 15th of July to the 15th of September, each dog shall be muzzled, so as to prevent it from biting. All dogs not so treated can be taken up by any person, and the Mayor is authorized to employ as many persons as may be necessary for this purpose, and pay a fee of fifty cents for each dog destroyed.

The time for muzzling has not yet come, but those who intend to comply with the law should order their muzzles at once. The people, indeed, like officers as well—have been in the habit of treating the dog law as a nullity, and we do not expect to see it enforced to the extent now being done, as has been in times past—unless we should unfortunately happen to have a few cases of hydrophobia.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Wm. Zehnder, indicted for false pretenses, both parties declining, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Frederick Junker plead guilty of having sold liquor on Sundays.

George W. Parker was acquitted of a charge of arrest as bailee.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in a case in which Frederick Junker was charged with selling liquor to minors.

Geo. Wilson was convicted of a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

The jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Hezekiah Heath, of Lincoln township, indicted on a charge of incest preferred by his son. On the part of the defendant it was contended the prosecution was engendered through spite-work.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. James Dunn, W. W. Chapman, Charles Weed *et al.*, James Brown, John Ross (3), Harry Johnson, Abbey Monroe, Martin Gunning, H. Landis, Barbara Tonseing, J. C. Lang, Lorenzo Ward, *et al.*, Margaret Wood, Archy Perry, Edward Farley, M. Arrison & Curtis, Bernard Divine, Wilhelmina Beckert, F. Weigand, W. Welley, Wm. Gleason, Henry Tool, Robt. Donaldson, Darley McDonough, *et al.*, Thos. Hogan, Levi Rush, Martin Carney, C. Finlar, Emma Gladstone Michael Sweeny, Wm. Printy, John Secnett, Jesse Johnson and Harry H. Sayers.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Allegheny School Controllers—Teachers Elected—Reports Presented—A Lively Conclusion.

Last evening the Allegheny Board of School Controllers held a regular meeting in the Library room, City Building. Mr. R. C. Miller opened the meeting with prayer. There was a full attendance of members.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was, on motion of Mr. Robson, dispensed with.

The President next called for reports of the election of teachers in the various wards, and Mr. Matthews submitted a list of the teachers chosen in the First ward. It was moved by Mr. Donaldson that the election be confirmed by the Board. Mr. Matthews objected to this, on the ground that by an act of Assembly the ward Board had no authority to elect teachers, that power being vested in the Board of Control alone.

Dr. Riggs offered an amendment to Mr. Donaldson's motion to the effect that the Board of Controllers elect the teachers instead of confirming them. The amendment was accepted, and the amended motion being put to vote was carried.

Mr. Max was of the opinion that the confirmation of the teachers by the Board was virtually the same as electing them, and that the point raised was a distinction without a difference. The reports from the other wards were then received, and the teachers elected by the ward boards, were elected by the Board of Control. In other words the elections were confirmed.

In regard to the election of Mr. Conway, as Principal of the Fifth ward school, Mr. D. L. Smith objected, as he had a series of charges against the gentleman, and he thought that, under the circumstances, he should be retained in the Committee on Teachers and Salaries—laid over for one month, was considered.

Mr. Hays offered an amendment, that the election shall be referred to the committee to report at the next meeting, the number elected in excess of the number to which any school is entitled.

An amendment to the amendment was offered, to the effect that any Controller could appear before the committee, and object to the election of any teacher, and the committee should consider the objection. The discussion on the amendment to the amendment was protracted and was characterized by considerable feeling.

It was moved and seconded that the resolution and amendments be laid upon the table. Carried.

A number of bills were presented and ordered paid.

The Secretary announced that bids had been received from two banks for the deposit of the unexpended balance in the school funds. No objection was raised that the bids had been invited personally instead of by advertising, thereby preventing competition.

Mr. Golden moved that the Secretary be instructed to invite proposals by public advertisement. The motion was lost by a vote of 17 to 22.

Mr. Hays moved that proposals be invited from the banks and banking houses of Allegheny.

Mr. Miller offered as a substitute that the Board proceed to open and consider the bids received already. Carried. The Secretary then opened and read the bids.

The bid of the Diamond Savings Bank offered to pay 6 per cent. per annum on the average daily balance, with no charge for overdraft.

The bid of the Allegheny Trust Company offered to pay 6½ per cent. on the average daily balance, with no charge for overdraft.

On motion the Allegheny Trust Company was chosen as the Depository of the Allegheny School fund.

City Superintendent Davis offered the following report of the attendance of pupils during the month of June, the closing month of the school year:

Total enrollment.....7,792
Average number in attendance.....6,278
Percentage of attendance.....80.5
Highest percentage of attendance attained by one teacher.....98
Number of Directors' visits.....341
Number of parents visits.....20
Number of Superintendents' visits.....
Number of teachers employed, exclusive of music teachers.....174
Number of music teachers.....2

The report was accepted.

A motion was made to adjourn, but Mr. Smith rose on a question of privilege. He stated that he had a series of charges to prefer against an employee of the Board, who had acted in a manner grossly at variance with propriety and duty.

Cries of "Move we adjourn" rose from all parts of the room, but Mr. Smith insisted upon his right to be heard, and proceeded in a very emphatic and excited manner to state his position. The uproar for a time was very great, and the President endeavored in vain to keep order. The motion to adjourn was insisted upon, and the question of privilege was insisted upon with equal vehemence.

At length the motion to adjourn was put by the President and carried, and the series of charges were not read. Mr. Smith, however, announced that he should bring the whole matter up at the next meeting, and it would have been better to hear him now. The discussion of the matter was continued for some time after adjournment, but with gradually lessening fervor.

THE DUNCAN WILL CASE.

The Basis of Settlement as Agreed Upon.

W. C. Duncan, Esq., the contestant in the renowned Duncan will case, which has been in litigation at Battle Creek, Michigan, for the past two years, arrived home yesterday, having come out of the contest most successfully. It will be remembered that the deceased after making sundry bequests, gave the residue of his estate to the Methodist Church, the amount thus estimated at $250,000. The will was contested on the ground that the deceased was of unsound mind when he made the will. The residuary clause had been declared null and void, the case was settled by compromise, by which the various legatees gave the contestant about twenty-five to fifty per cent. of the amount of their legacies. As finally submitted to probate, the will gives each of the heirs the same amount as previously, and also a share in the residuary, which will probably amount to $250,000. The will, as amended, gives the legatees the amount, $184,750 as follows: Methodist church at Battle Creek, $6,000; Methodist church at Pithole, $6,000; church at Plummer, $3,000; at Long and family, of Philadelphia, $60,000; William Jackson, the blacksmith of Pittsburgh, $10,000; Miss Sarah Prather, formerly of Plummer, $25,500; William Wilson, of Plummer, $7,500; heirs of the Rev. Nathaniel Leach, $2,500; Mrs. Greenwood, $10,000; Bishop Simpson, $40,000, of which $10,000 was given him by contestant, William C. Duncan, in addition to what Mr. Duncan. The fund is to be invested in good securities, by trustees, and left to her testamentary disposal. A monument is to be erected at a cost of $30,000 to the memory of Thomas Duncan, deceased, and his father, at Allegheny City, Pa. The lawyers get the snug sum of $20,000 as their share of the spoils. This was one of the most exciting cases of the kind ever tried in Michigan, and excited great interest in this vicinity, where the deceased was well known.

STEAMBOAT LICENSE REFUSED.

The Boiler of the "Lanthe" Condemned by the Inspector.

A few days since Mr. Richard Thompson applied to the United States Local Inspectors for a license for the new steamboat "Lanthe" intended for a pleasure boat and for trading purposes. The inspectors examined the boilers of the boat and also its hull, and report as follows: "In compliance with an application to have the steamboat "Lanthe" inspected we have had an examination made of her boiler, and find that it is not constructed according to law, and that the iron of which it is made is not stamped according to the requirements of the United States law, and therefore we condemn said boiler, and forbid its being used on any steamer." The report is signed by George H. Atkinson and John R. Neeld, United States Local Inspectors.

The boiler of a boat similarly constructed, exploded at Portsmouth, Ohio, a few years since, killing one person and injuring several others. It might be well for the defendant Thompson constructed his boat in ignorance of the law requiring that all iron used for boiler purposes should be previously inspected by a government inspector.

Pacing Match Race.

At Monongahela City Park on next Saturday afternoon, July 11th, there will be a pacing match race, between "Mountain Maid" and "Last Chance," best three in five for a purse of three hundred and fifty dollars. Trains will leave depot of Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad at 8 and 11 A. M., returning after the race at 6 P. M.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING.

Public Meeting in Allegheny—Measures Adopted for the Relief of Sufferers by the Fire.

Last evening, pursuant to the call of Mayor Fleming, a well attended meeting of the citizens of Allegheny was held in Allegheny City Hall, to devise means for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire.

Mayor Fleming presided with Messrs. Claney and McBriar and the reporters of the press as Secretaries.

The chairman, after calling attention to the object of the meeting, stated that he had been authorized by the Allegheny Insurance Company of Pittsburgh to put them down for $200, and by the First National Bank of Allegheny to do the same for them to the extent of $250. He also read a letter from Mr. W. D. Rinehart, of this city, giving his name for $25.

On motion of Dr. Mowry, a committee of five, consisting of Dr. Mowry, Rev. Mr. Snyder, Mr. Myler, Secretary McGonnigle and Mr. Slack were appointed to ascertain what is best to be done and who are worthy of help. This committee is also empowered to act as the Disbursing Committee.

On motion of Mr. Purviance a committee of two from each ward was appointed to receive subscriptions, and the following gentlemen were appointed:

First ward—Dr. John Hamilton and O. Phillips.

Second ward—A. Leggate and W. P. Price.

Third ward—James McBriar and A. Hobson.

Fourth ward—Samuel Purviance and Wright McNeil.

Fifth ward—Joseph Walter and Leon Long.

Sixth ward—J. D. Strouse and Henry Walter.

Seventh ward—A. Rineman and Wm. Eberhart.

Eighth ward—A. W. Minemeyer and Geo. Smith.

Ninth ward—W. H. Carnahan and Jno. Richards.

Tenth ward—H. M. Broyle and Joseph McNaugher.

Eleventh ward—D. B. Olliver and Robert Forrester.

On motion John Dean was elected treasurer, and it was directed that the committee would meet to-day at eleven o'clock A. M. at the Postoffice and consider what was best to be done.

Mr. H. Rosenburg stated that he was authorized by a number of Israelites in this city to subscribe $150.

A number of the Collecting Committee being present they went to work and the following subscriptions were made on the spot:

Wm. Walker & Sons, $25; J. W. Drape, $10; J. F. Cooper, $20; John Swan, $20; Wm. Hill, $5; Chas. Faulkner, $5; U. Baird, $10; C. Wattley & Co., $25; W. H. Wilson, $5; Gottlold C. Kilsler, use of hall; L. Robinson, $10; A. Cowley, $10; Jas. Park, Jr., $50.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet again next Monday night, when the committees will report progress.

In cases where the necessity is urgent, an effort will be made to afford instant relief.

In addition to the amount pledged at the meeting, Mr. Slack stated that Masonic Lodge No. 318 had, at a meeting held last evening decided to contribute fifty dollars.

THE WATER WORKS.

A Statement Forthcoming as to the Cost ---It Cannot Reach $4,000,000.

We are glad to know that a gentleman, familiar with the details connected with the erection of the new Water Works, and one in whose integrity the people have entire confidence, is about to submit a statement of the cost of the works. The statement will be a very interesting one, and in response to numerous requests. The figures are not yet in shape for publication, but may be given to the public this afternoon. We understand that, taking the contract prices for the work already let, and making very liberal estimates for that yet to be given out, the total cost of the completed works will fall very considerably below $4,000,000. This is a large sum, to be sure; but it will be gratifying to know that the works are not costing by too near approximate to the estimate of Allegheny's enemies, who, if it would seem should have taken care that they were not treated worse than the other victims. But the City Treasurer and Mr. Jacob Reese, then member of the Board to revise the arbitrary levies made by the specially created Board of Revision, Mayor McCarthy, cheerfully offered us to the tender mercies of their brother demagogues who knew us not. It is likely that we should not have been more sharply plundered than we were had Mr. Jacob Reese had given any time to the duties of an office which he would not discharge and the possession of which he could not resign. So the miserable taxpayers of the Fourteenth ward were turned over to their tormentors, and their own proper representative left them to their fate.

Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the people of the Fourteenth ward are filled with indignation at the outrages which they have met to demand that all wanton and wicked schemes further to despoil them shall be frowned down forever, and that they will redress of their many wrongs from the courts of justice or wherever else they may hope to find it; therefore

Resolved, That the Consolidation Act under which the people of the Fourteenth ward are brought into the city, through the mockery of a popular vote, is still in full force and effect, and we demand that we be compelled to citizenships annexed and the old city—by that act entirely swindled—any paralysis of our power over two-thirds upon the valuation, and we shall insist upon the keeping of that contract, both literally and in the spirit, by the proper courts of justice.

Resolved, That the improvements in these wards, under the Penn Avenue act, no matter when commenced, which are not absolutely necessary for the public convenience, and especially on that part of Forbes avenue lying between Grant and Brady streets, in this ward, should be suspended.

Resolved, That the equalization plan of taxation has signally failed to equalize assessments, and we demand to know of the author of that act, of the Councilmen who rashly passed it, and of our representatives in the Board of Revision, why our ward in the city has been taxed so unequally and outrageously, both in its relation to the county and

Resolved, That in accordance with the plan adopted at the mass meeting in City Hall we hereby request the Fourteenth ward Board to appoint a committee of nine, which committee shall consist of one from each ward of the ward as members of the General Executive Committee of the city, in addition to which duty they shall have charge of the organization of the tax-payers in the ward as they may deem it necessary.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Howard, Smith, Jones, Bell and others, after all of which were loudly applauded.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the committee to be hereafter appointed.

SEVERE STORM.

Heavy Rainfall and a Tornado---The Hand Street Bridge Damaged---A House and Trees Blown Down.

One of the severest storms we have had in this vicinity for some time occurred yesterday afternoon between four and five o'clock, lasting about three quarters of an hour. Considerable damage was done, but there was not, so far as we could ascertain, so great a loss as many people expected. During the time stated there was a very heavy fall of rain accompanied by a terrific wind, and these together with the thunder and lightning were enough to frighten timid people. For half an hour the rain fell in torents and for a short time was accompanied by hail. A number of trees were blown or struck several places in this city and Allegheny, but none limbs of any consequence were lost, and, so far as known, no one was hurt.

The storm was at its height, the Hand street bridge suffered the taking off of about this point and the heavy timbers which form the roof of the west walk towards Allegheny, and carried almost the whole covering of the bridge with them, who, it would seem should have taken care that they were not treated worse than the other victims. But the City